The Chicago Paily Tribune.

The man whose high duty it is to judge the

NORTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence New York Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Republicans of

leaders not only expected to carry the State for

LOUISIANA.

DISGUST.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—Several hundred

leading citizens publish a card in the morning papers declaring for independent political action. This results from discontent at the unexampled corruption and imbecility of the present Democratic Government.

TRUBBLE IN DE CHU'CH.

Vigorous Attempts of an Oberlin Pastor to Adjourn a Meetin'. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. OBERLIN, O., Aug. 18.—Oberlin has another

excitement. This afternoon at about 2 o'clock a riot occurred in a colored church. For some

time past threats had been made against a cer-tain leading member of the church named Lee,

tain leading member of the church named Lee, whom the pastor apparently has not been able to discipline just to suit. Loud threats had been made by the pastor and his followers against Lee usless he left the church. To-day these came to a head. Lee was engaged in opening the Sunday-school, and the pastor came rushing up to the door with four of his men at his back. Before arriving at the door all were ordered to take off their coats, and then a rush was made up the aisle, and Lee was rudely shoved from the holy desk. He made no resistance, and the horror-struck people and scholars kept their sears. It seems that the Marshal of the village was on the watch, and, upon seeing the pastor and men enter thus suspiciously, he came to the spot, ordered a suspension of hostilities, and put the roters under arrest. This cooled their religious ardor considerably, and a serious fight in the holy house was averted. Had a light occurred, it would have been serious work, for the intruders were arned with clubs.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 18.—Homer Willis, one of Danville's old citizens, who served in the Thirty-fifth Illihofs Infantry during the War of the Rebellion, was buried to-day with military

honors, the Danville Guards taking charge of the remains and conducting the ecremonies. The Universal Brotherhood, of which Mr. Willis was a member, attended the funeral fit a

SPORTING. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MILWAUKEE. Aug. 18.—Base-Ball: Aucklands, 7; Maple Leaf, 2.

VOLUME XXXIX.

EMBROIDERED TIES.

TIES!

Field, Leiter & Co.

WABASH-AV., Letween Madison & Monroe-sts..

Open to-day Attractire Novelties in

RMBROIDERED MUSLIN AND GRENADINE TIES!

At less than cost of importation.

ABTISTIC TAILORING. REMEMBERI

OUR SPECIAL DISCOUNT ENDS SEPT. 1 NEXT.

Our SELECTIONS of Choice Woolens for AU-TUMN AND WINTER are now in.

Trousers, - \$10 upwards. suits, - - - \$40 upwards. Overcoats, - \$35 upwards. Prices Very Low!

Standard the Highest! ELY & CO., Tailors, 163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe.

STABOR. **ERKENBRECHER'S Bon-Ton Starch**

It is snowfiake white.
It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish. It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands. It is packed in Pound Parcels. It is packed in Pound Parcels. It costs less money than any starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest carel pagion of the

the greatest cereal region of the It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers. Its annual consumption reaches wenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER, CINCINNATI. Primitreder's World-Famous Corn-Starch for Food. EAVOR & KNAUSS. Sole Northwestern Agenta, Chicago. PUBLIC PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN BROKER. The Chicago Public Produce Exchange

Capital, \$100,000, Buys and sells Wheat and Corn on Margins. One cent per bushel on wheat; one-half of one cent per bushel ot corn. 25 buys or sells 1,650 bushels corn: 27 bb buys or sells 1,600 bushels wheat. Trades made from 500 to 6,000 bushels. Circulars giving full particulars mailed as application. Address CHICAGO PUBLIC PRODUCE EXCHANGE, 135 to 141 Madison-st. Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL. ..

RACINE COLLEGE.

Sacine College includes a School of Letters and a centific school. There is also a Gran mar School, which arepares Boys for College or bashess. Thorough school of the sch JENNINGS SEMINARY, AURORA, ILL. THE SCHOOL FOR THE TIMES.

See full advertisement in next Saturday's issue of the ribune.

MARTIN E. CADY, Principal.

FINANCIAL. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, BANKER, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

TO RENT. TO RENT.

Store and basement 38 LaSaile-st.; also second, third, as fourth floors of 38 and 40 LaSaile-st.; each floor (asset) good light and elevator; well adapted for mer-rantis or manufacturing business. Will rent whole or any part. WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building. . MISCELLANEOUS. The Chicago Tax Sale is

Approaching. Hoisers of Mortgages, and other persons, can arbage with meter to buy for delinquent taxes or assessing their to protect their Interests or for investment, false begin-Monday, W. K. REED, 105 Clark-st.

DENTISTRY. GOLD FILLINGS.
One-third usual rates.
THE FINEST AND REST.
Extracting without pain.
DRS. McCHESNEY.
Cor. Clark and Ikandoiph-sta.

SCALES. PAINGANKS'

SCALES PAIRBANKS. MORSE & OO.

111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.

POLITICAL.

Tiny Character of Kearney's Brazen Blow-Out at Indianapolis,

A Procession no Larger Than a Good "Power" of Theatre-Supes.

Another Solemn Note of Warning from an Alabama Republican.

The Recent Bulldozing State Election Held by the "Haughty Southrons,"

Every Suspected Republican Politically Bucked and Gagged.

Eight "Solid" Brigadiers to Be Sent to the Next Congress.

The Confederate Secretary of War to Be the Next Alabama Senator.

Aspect of Affairs in the First and Second Districts of Wisconsin.

KEARNEY.

THE PIZZLE AT INDIANAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—This has been rather eventful Sunday for even as lively place as Indianapolis, and morning and after-noon the streets were crowded to witness the parade of two processions of widely different characteristics. To-day has long been set apart as the occasion of a Labor-Communistic demonstration that should strike terror to the hearts or bloated capitalists and recurrons conductorers. For weeks the agitators have been drumming up an interest in the affair among the Trades-Unions and workingmen generally. Reports of a monster turnout were circulated, and the public because the reality helicon that something gan to really believe that something would come of it. To assist in providing mental pabulum for the crowd, the most shining the chief attraction being Denis Kearney, the the chief attraction being Denis Kearney, the great California agitator. The others were A. R. Parsons, of Chicago; J. P. McGuire, of Connecticut; P. Van Patten and Peter R. Clark (the latter colored), of Cincinnati; and W. C.

THE GREAT LIGHT 1,500 people, but his speech fell on dull ears, and was not applauded by a dozen persons. It was not long, Kearney excusing himself on the ground of fatigue. The demonstration to-day was ar-ranged to form five divisions, but, when the time came to march, a miserable little crowd of sixty-eight persons, by actual count, started to the grove, where the speaking was done. This The larger part of the procession was composed of German Socialists, there not being above

The larger part of the procession was composed of German Socialists, there not being above twenty Americans in the ranks. The red flag was borne at the head alongside of the Stars and Stripes, and

AMONG THE MOTTOES

were the following: "We demand the moral right to labor, and the legal right to the products of our labor"; "The earth is man's, and the fullness thereof"; "The abolition of the contract system"; "Production belongs to the producer"; "The tools belong to the toiler"; "No rights without duties; no duties without rights"; "No masters, no slaves"; "No rich, no poor"; "We demand that the means of labor shall belong to the people"; "Liberty, fraternity, equality." At the grove, even so late as 2 o'clock, there were not to exceed 300 people on the ground. A more complete farce it would be difficult to imagine, and that it was so reflects the greatest credit upon the workingment of Indianapolis, who studiously ignored it. To everybody, except possibly the few managers, it was a surprise, for the interested ones had kept up such a noise of preparation that it was popularly supposed the demonstration would be at least respectable in numbers. The afternoon was spent in speaking and drinking, and about 5 o'clock the meeting broke up in a general row, caused by the attempts of a fellow named St. Clair to haul down the red flag. Nobody was hurt, and no arrests were made. Kearney will return East to-morrow.

THE OTHER PROCESSION

which attracted public attention was one composed of Catholic societies organized to formally welcome Monsengneur Francis Silas Chatard, the new Bishop of Vincennes, to the charge of his diocese. His Reverence arrived in the city last evening, and. after being escorted to the episcopal residence, was formally welcomed by Gov. Williams and Mayor Cayan, on behalf of the curse of his remarks he referred to the spirit of defiance of constituted authority now evevalent in the land, and assured the officials that they would find in him and in his Church a firm support in maintaining the laws

of the Cathedral. Bishop client is an interieum of three generations, held in deservedly high esteem for his excellent qualities, and his appointment to succeed the beloved Bishop St. Palais gives unanimous satisfaction to the clergy and laity of the Church.

ALABAMA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
SELMA, Ala., Aug. 6.—The Democrats of thi State went through the form of a general elec-tion yesterday, and it was the most magnificent farce that this country has ever witnessed. There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket for State officials. Not that there are not man, good citizens who oppose the pur-poses, principles (?), and leaders of the Democ-racy in Alabama; but there are few citizens who are willing to encounter the persecutions and civil ostracism which follow opposition in a pub-lic manner to the Bourbon Democracy. Having seized possession of the State Government and all the machinery of election, the Democratic all the machinery of election, the Democratic managers proceeded to strengthen their power by a system of partisan legislation which has no parallel in the history of this country. In the first place, after forcibly seizing control of the State Government, the Democratic managers proceeded to oust every Republican official whom they believed to be in their way; and, having done this, they went to work to destroy the liberal and procressive Constituto destroy the liberal and progressive Constitu-tion adopted under the auspices of the Repub-lican party-in 1867. To do this a Democratic certain acts ousting a number of Republican officials in various portions of the State, and they succeeded so well that within the short space of one year a Republican majority of over 10,000 had beer almost annihilated; and out of

and children of Union soldiers and sailors are to be abothhed. Sherman, Sheridan, and all the galiant commanders who led the Union house to victory, are to be deprived of their comminatous and relegated to private life. And the "Southern Claims" is sue will be decided by a systematic raid on the National Treasury, which will attempt to reimburse every Southern Democrat for the losses he incurred by the War of Secession. This, and more of the same sort, is what the election in Alabama yesterday means. The Legislature, which was counted in, will choose a United States Senator to succeed Spenger. The man prominent for that succession is L. P. Walker, the ex-Confederate Secretary of War, who, while making a public harmour is from that date, the Confederate far would float in triumbh from the dome of the National Capitol at Washington. Walker is the most violent and vindictive Bourbon in the State. He still believes that Secession was a sacred cause, and that its defeat by the "hordes of dirty foreigners employed by the Federal Government was the greatest shame of modern times."

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**new NAT two-thirds of the county officials who were Re-publicans, not a dozen are left to tell the tale. Then followed A SO-CALLED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,—
a body which had to violate some of the most
sacred constitutional provisions in order to assemble. But the Bourbon managers hesitated
at no obstacle of that sort; they were determined to wipe out at all hazards every vestige of Republican government in Alabama; and, having concocted the scheme of destroying the having concocted the scheme of destroying the Republican progressive Constitution, they hesitated at no violation of law in accomplishing their purposes. They destroyed that Constitution and forced one of their own upon the people of this State. Under their own partisan and filiberal Constitution the election of yesterday was held; and not a single vote was cast in Alabama against the Democratic State ticket. Republicans saw long ago that it was useless to sopose a party which scrupled at no violations of law in accomplishing its aims, and which did not hesitate to commit wanton murder rather than submit to defeat. Under an act than submit to defeat. Under an act of a Democratic Legislature, the whole

machinery of election in Republican counties was placed in the hands of a Revenue Board composed of five partisan Democrats, appointed by a partisan Governor. In all the large Re-THE " BLACK BELT," of which this county (Dallas) is about the centre, these partisan Revenue Boards attempted to destroy the Republican vote entirely by changing the various beat-lines, abolishing the old polling-places, and instituting yarious new ones in out-of-the-way places, and by a system of registration which was not sufficiently made known to the people so that they could regis-ter before the day of election. In this county, with its 5,000 Republican majority, and in the

County of Montgomery, our near neighbor, with its 4,500 Republican majority, the colored voters were absolutely swindled to such an ex-tent that the Democratic managers are themselves ashamed of their own work. The Democratic majorities in these two counties,

before the majorities in these two counties, as returned by the partisan Democratic election managers, are absolutely more in each county than the whole Democratic vote; and the Bourbon schemers are also of their frauds. In order to swindle and cheat the colored Revullikan voters, the partisan Democratic Revenue Board abolished a large number of polling-places for the sole purpose of swindling colored voters. Heretofore in this city and in the City of Monton of the least of the colored to the colored received an apportunity for every voter to cast his ballot. As soon as the Bourbons secured control of the election machinery, they went to work to establish an Election law which would always enable them to count out enough Republican wotes to return their of the least one arenue and the colored voters and hardsold. As a proceed voters were another. As albed are colored voters who have conclusively that white voters to approach the ballot-box through another. As albed are colored voters who have conclusively that white voters to approach the ballot-box through another. As albed are colored voters who have conclusively that we was registered; when his every colored to the colored voters approached the ballot-box through another. As albed are colored voters who have the polis were colored voters approached the ballot-box through another. As albed are colored voters who have colored voters approached the ballot-box to be posit their votes. Here stood crowds of Democratic hellengers about the way to delay the voting by foolish questioning. These challengers about the way to delay the voting by foolish questioning. These challengers shout the way to delay the voting by foolish questioning, the high-toned Democratic leaders in Alabama,—the person forward to identify him. When the two persons were brought up, the was registered; when his name, as a still, and by all manner of captious challenging, the high-toned Democratic leaders in Alabama,—the perpension of the colored voters of other descriptions and hardsold the poo

me the high-toned Democratic leaders in Alabama.

"the representatives of the wealth, intelligence, and chivalry of the State."—cheated the poor, ignorant colored voters of: their dearest right, and are now gloating over their stolen victory in this Republican countr as if they had won it by honest means. In Montgomery the same infamous means were resorted to by the "chivalry," with the same result. The Federal United States Marshal and Attorney there report that when the polls were closed in the City of Montgomery vesterdar over 1500 colored voters congregated in front of the United States courtroom, and demianded to know if there was not some recrees for

THE MONSTROUS OUTRAGE which had been practiced upon them in openly swindling them out of their right to vote. And from every Republican countr in the State the same news reaches us that the colored voters were systematically swindled and robbed of their most sacred right—that of exercising the right to vote. In Perry County, with its 2,500 Republican majority, the Democratic swindlers openly boasted, that the "niggers" had no moral right to vote down "representatives of Southern chivalry" in the forms of white Bourbons, and that if the "niggers" would persist in trying to defeat white men they need not expect hereafter to be shown any quarier. The leading colored men of that county protested against such unjust treatment, and reminded these chivalrous Bourbons that each one of them had violated his oath in thus swindling the colored voters—each having subscribed an loath to guarantee to all citizens equal and exact justice. The representatives of the "chivalry" were greatly incensed at these protests; and her report was telegraphed here last night that G. S. W. Lewis, a very intelligent and worthy colored leader, was Ku-Kluxed yesterday evening, and only escaped with his life by a stroke of strategy. A large crowd of disguised horsemen rode up to Lewis' house about dark, threatening to hang him because herbal proclaimed his intention of exposing to the count friends when you wish to learn how much weight their several requests deserve."

It is asked what were the economies, and in what was Coyle useful. Then follow the dis-

patches respecting the Oregon business, with some of the Tribune's comments:

some of the Tribune's comments:

The Hon. Lafayette F. Grover. Portland, Ore.:
It is respectfully suggested that you refrain from
the issue of any certificate in favor of an Elector alleved to have neen chosen Nov. 7, who on that day
was ineligible to that office, and until you shall
have been advised thereon. Reply at my expense,
if you are unable to do this.

The reason for thinking this an early suggestion is found in the following cioher dispatch, in which Marble seems to have communicated the idea to Gramercy Park as a new
one:

One:

George W. Smith, 15 Gramercy Park, New
York: The Governor suggested it to from, has
here to issuing of been certificate refrain Oregon.
Telegraph Warsaw of Elector ineligible in Spain.
See favor to him not until advised O'Conor's. My
obtain onlyion why wiferem.

Telegraph Warsaw of Elector ineligible in Spain. See favor to him not until advised O'Conor's. My obtain opinion why waereon.

It does not require a great deal of ingenuity to put this telegram in the following shape:

It has been suggested to the Governor of Oregon from here to refrain from issuing certificate of ineligible Elector until advised thereon. Why not obtain O'Conor's opinion? Warsaw, telegraph him. See my favor to Spain.

"Spain" seems to have been a person of importance, as he was in cipher correspondence with Marble from Gramercy Park. Witness this dispatch:

Col. Pelton, Gramercy Park, New York: Tell Spain to repeat his message in my cipher. It is unintelligible.

Then Marble disappears into lower deeps than the "Gobble" cipher. Here, for instance, is a dispatch sent to Col. Pelton apparently two days before the "incremable" dispatch was forwarded to Oregon (probably Nov. 27):

Col. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park, New York: Must Paris for Edinburg, Copenhagen, Lima, Chicago. Please answer immediately.

What are we to suppose is meant by this dispatch, for example, in which the mysterious "Warsaw" appears?

New York, 3d December.—Manton Marble,

patch, for example, in which the mysterious "Warsaw" appears!
NEW YORK, 3d December.—Manton Marble, Tallahassee Fla.: Warsawhere. Bolivia. Brazil. New York, 3d December.—Manton Marble, Tallahassee Fla.; Warsawhere. Bolivia. Brazil. (No signature.)

What causes suddenly impelled Col. Pelton and Mr. Marble to begin exchanging geographical information at this reckless rate on Dec. 6? The bargain with Oregon was closed so far as this end of the line waw concerned. Patrick's demand for a certain sum instead of a "contingency" was accorded to. Eight thousand dollars was deposited in this city to be transferred by telegraph, and the deposit was announced to Senator Kelly in the following dispatch:

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—The Hon. James K.

dispatch:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The Hon. James K. Kelly: The eight deposited as directed this morning. Let no technicality prevent winning. Use your discretion. (No signature.)

The same day the following seemingly excel-The Tribuse concludes: This may have been a mere concidence, but wasn't it an odd one, Mr. Marbie!

the country the infamous frands by which the Republicans of Perry Country were robbed of their votes. Knowing that Lewis was a close observer, and competent to expose these frauds, the Bourbon managers no doubt deemed it prudent to get him out of the way,—hoping by thus adding the crime of murder to that of fraud they should escape public censure. It is by such means as this that the Republican majority in this State, and in all the counties, has been hushed. The majority for the Democratic State ticket elected yesterday will be ABOUT NINETY THOUSAND.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE, who are used to fair and houest elections, can easily infer why there was no opposition to the Democratic ticket in Alabama. The "solid South" is a fearful reality so fair as this State is concerned. In November the Congressional election occurs, and the Bourbons will count in the eight members to which this State is entitled; they will permit no oppositiod. Already their press has announced that every man who offers opposition to the Democratic candidates will be treated as a traitor to his race, and as a public enemy. The Northern readers of The Theorem may not understand precisely what this means, and in order that they may understand the situation here we will explain: It means that every white man iin Alabama who offers opposition to the Bourbon candidate for Gongress is to be ostracised from all decent society; that, with his family, he is to be excluded from the church, the social gathering; his children are to be hooted out of the schools, and he is to be regarded as a plague. No Northern citizen can understand the full majorier of this cruel and relentless persecution for opinion's sake unless he experiences it. All the tortures, racks, thumb-acrews, and inquisitions of the Social ostracism directed by the Democratic leaders against white citizens of Alabama who oppose them and their schemes. Not a dozen white votes were cast in this State vesterday for Republicah candidates, because white men dared not invoke the flend of soc WISCONSIN. THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. RACINE, Wis., Aug. 16.—In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday you say that the Democrats will undoubtedly indorse the nomination of C. D. Parker, of Beloit, the Greenback candidate for Parker, of Beloit, the Greenback candidate for Congress. A week ago this seemed to be probable, but the outspoken utterances of a number of the Greeley Republicans, who have acted with the Democratic party since 1872, have worked quite a change. They say they may be sold out to the Greenbackers at the Convention, but cannot be delivered; that they prefer Charley Williams to Parker. The probable result will be that a Democratic victim will be selected, and there will be three candidates in the field. If by any chance the original programme of indorsing Parker should succeed there will be an immense bolt. In any event, Williams' majority will be very largely increased over two years ago. The speech of Mr. Wajiams' at the Convention on Tuesday will lifthim to a still higher place in the esteem of his constituents than he

has ever before occupied. I cannot forbear giving you the admirable closing paragraph:

Hearing something this year of "machine politicians." of "cliques and rings." of "wire-pailers and workers," at the adjournment of Congress I returned to my home and remained there, and if any one has heard or knows of my saying, or writing anything inconsistent with the proposition, that my nomination must come, if it come at all, by the free and voluntary choice of the bedople, untambered with and unsolicited by me, he is at liberty to declare it. [Applause.] I mention this that it may be known how nominations are made in the First District. I hope the proposition, that my nomination must come, if it come at all, by the free and voluntary choice of the bedople, untambered with and unsolicited by me, he is at liberty to declare it. [Applause.] I mention thus that it may be known how nominations are made in the First District. I hope the rule may not be changed, but that whoever shall receive it hereafter, may receive it as I have done thus far unhampered by a pledge, unshackled by a promise, and that, in return, he may have the honor to remember and the mannood to acknowledge, the deep sense of obligation under which such generosity places him. In this sense and in this spirit, I accept the uomination tendered me. And as I see before me middle-aged and gray-haired men with whom I have served at the bar almost from boyhood, or been associated with in the State Legislature, or in business or social life. And when I see them year by year waiving all claims and coming up steadily to my, support, afd when I see gentiemen of the local press who have supported ms so faithfully without the hope of fee or reward, words of gratitude and of oromise rise to my lings; but as I realize to-day-more than ever, before—the responsibility and perplexities of the position for which you have named me, and how little afty one man, however well-intentioned, can accomplish there, a feeling of caution admonishes me, and I can only say to you and ask you to say in turn to your constituents and mine, that all I can promise is that; as in the past, thave done as well as I could, so in the future I will do as well as I can, [Loud applause.]

SECOND COSGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Special Correspondence of the Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 17.—The Republican Couvention of this (the Second) Congressional district of Wisconsin will meet at Madison Sept.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 17.—The Republican Couvention of this (the Second) Congressional district of Wisconsin will meet at Madison Sept. 10, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The district is composed of Jefferson, Dane, Sauk, and Columbia Counties. Heretofore the basis of representation in the Convention has been two delegates for each Assembly and Senatorial District, but this year the basis has been changed to a delegate for each Supervisor District, by which plan Dane will have forty-two delegates, Jefferson thirty, Columbia thirty-one, and Sauk twenty-six, in the Gonvention. The injustice of this new arrangement will be seen at a glance when we take into consideration that Columbia County, with 6,000 less population than Jefferson County, has one more delegate in the Convention, while Dane, with a population only 3,000 below Sauk and Columbia, has fifteen less delegates than these two counties. Under the old regime Jefferson had eight delegates, Columbia six, Dane ten, and Sauk six, which it must be admitted was far more equitable. Who conceived the Supervisor basis is past finding out, for the author of it, convinced of its unfairness and partial ocarings, is ashamed to father if. It is reported by some to have been adopted in the interiest of the Madison hotels, making the Convention four times in number what it formerly was. Others claim it is the pet measure of the Hon. A. J. Turner, the present Raifroad Convention four times in number what it formerly was. Others claim it is the pet measure
of the Hon. A. J. Turner, the present Railroad
Commissioner, and a Columbia County man,
who had it adopted to swell the representation
from Columbia. Connecting Mr. Turner's name
with
it is quite natural, from the fact
that he presented a scheme similar
to this before the Republican State
Convention several years ago, but the members refused to change the basis of representation for State Conventions as called for by the
measure.

Until within the past ten days it had seemed an almost absolute certainty that the present member, the Hon. L. B. Caswell, of Fort At-

tion. But it now looks as if there were BREAKERS AHEAD
to prevent its fulfillment. The uncertainty of
Mr. Caswell's renomination that now prevails in
portions of the district comes, no doubt, from
an over-confidence among. Republicans generally that Republican success is assured in the district this fail, and hence the importance and necessity of making the right kind of a nomination for a standard-bearer are vastly diminished.
But we think that Republicans who reason in
this way make a grave error, and do not trict this fail, and hence the importance and necessity of making the right kind of a nomination for a standard-bearer are vastiv diminished. But we think that Republicans who reason in this way make a grave error, and do not fully comprehend the situation of political affairs in the district. The Second Congressional District of Wisconsin is one of the closest districts in the United States. At the election in 1874 Mr. Caswell's majority was only 317 over his Democratic opponent, the Hon. A. G. Cook. Two years ago Mr. Caswell was re-elected over Judge H. S. Orton by 328. On both occasions it was fully demonstrated that Mr. Caswell was successful by dint of his great personal popularity. Political matters in the district at present are in a condition of great uncertainty, the prospect of a triangular fight on Congressman complicating affairs very much. Mr. Tenney, the Greenback candidate, gives no signs of vithilrawing, and with a Republican and a Democratic candidate in the field it would be an interesting contest, and, to our mind, of doubtful issue, at least requiring the best efforts of the Republicans if they would continue to "hold the fort" in the district. The condition of affairs is such that the Republicans certainly cannot afford to take any chances on experiments. To win they must nominate their strongest man, and earnest work must be done for him in all parts of the district. The condition of affairs is such that the Republicans continue to "hold the fort" in the district. The condition of affairs is such that the Republicans con present, and by receiving the full Republican scan present, and so on through the district his election is assured beyond peradventure. This being the sandor of the Barabo

GEN. WARD'S VIEWS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 18.—Gen. Durbin Ward. CISCINNATI, O., Aug. 18.—Gen. Duroin ward, a leading Ohio Democrat, who has hitherto been regarded as a strong advocate of sound money, made a speech at Mansfield yesterday in which be gave expression to substantially the same views on the currency question as those advanced by Senator Thurman at Hamilton last week. ton last week.

JUDGE LONGWORTH AND THE FIRST DISTRICT

INTES TO JUDGE LONGWORTH, AND THE RESPONSE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. II.—MY DEAR SIR: Our friends here who are watching the course of the Congressional canvass tell me that the only chance of carrying the First District in Cincinnati is your nomination. I have heard the same thing from friends in Cincinnati, who have urged me to write you on the subject. I have heasitated to do so, not because I doubted the correctness of their orinions, nor because I was imdifferent about it, but rather from a feeling that it would be a violation of the Eleventh Commandment (which I hold in high esteem) if I did so. It would be a special personal gratification to me if you could make the sacrifice. If elected, you would find a term in Washington, I am confident, very enjoyable, and not without great advantages to you. If defeated, no harm is done, and you will have gratified many friends, and no one more than Sincerely.

The Hon. N. Longworths. CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDACY - PRESIDENT HATES TO JUDGE LONGWORTH, AND THE

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15, 1878.—His Encoloney the Probident—DEAN SIR: Your kind letter of Aug. 11 has just reached me. I shall keep it as an heiricom for my grandchildren.

It is with sincere regret that I have determined not to follow the advice it contains. Though not devoid of ambition, I do not think that one who holds a judicial office should mix n politics, or accept any honors or offices, even

PRICE FIVE CENTS. FOREIGN.

> Austria Extensively Occupied with Her Project of Occupation.

Mohammedan and Christian Patriots Alike Fighting the Invader.

The man whose high duty it is to judge the people in matters involving property, liberty, and life should never be the servant or candidate of any party or faction. When he mounts the tribune he should put behind him pleasure, wealth, pride, and the hope of attaining anything beyond the approval of houest men and of his own conscience.

It is possible that I interpret the spirit of the Constitution incorrectly (and many wise and just men disagree with me), but I believe that I shall best fulfill my duty to my country by turning neither to the right nor the left until I have completed and performed the high trust already committed to my hands.

It is not without regret that I have made up mind to refuse this opportunity of assisting in the defense and maintenance of your Administration by something more than the mere approval of a private citizen.

Your wise and just action toward the unfortunate Southern people, and your determination to divorce the administration of the Government from the machinery of politics, meet the earnest approval of honest and thinking men.

So long as you have the courage to adhere to The Insurgents Forced from a Strategic Position by Austrian Tacties.

Statement that the Prince of Montenegro Advises Submission.

Crisis in the Peaceful Relations of Austria and the Porte.

In Election Riot Bloodily Suppressed in Hanover, Germany. men.
So long as you have the courage to adhere to and carry out these aims, may God bless and prosper your Administration. Most respectfully,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

Russia's Steady Advance to the Borders of England's Indian Pcs-

THE EAST.

SIGNIFICANT SUGGESTIONS FROM THE RECENT ELECTION—INDICATION DEMOCRATIC FRAUD IN 1876. AUSTRIA'S INVASION.

VIENNA, Aug. 18—A telegram from the headquarters of Gen. Philipvich, at Foinitza Cupri, Aug. 16, announces that the Austrian army that day advanced in three columns against the insurgents, who had fortified themselves in a strong position southeast of and near stand how they were beaten in the Presidential election of 1876. Their organization that year was thorough and effective; there were no diseives in a strong position southeast of and near visions in the party; there was no bu ldozing or Buzovoca. A column forming the right wing took the insurgents on the flank and rear and captured their entire camp, with a large number interference of any kind to prevent a full and fair vote, and with candidates in most of the Congressional and Legislative districts who were popular in their own party, the Republican of wagons, ammunition, and other property.
The other columns were somewhat delayed by the ruggedness of the ground, so that the Gov. Hayes, but also to return to Congress the State. Nor were they disappointed in the tillery. They fled en masse in a southeaste number of votes cast, for when the official returns were made the Republicans found Austrians are now posted. The insurgents also occupied Vizka. Gen. Tezelhof was marching thither, and expected to arrive Aug. 17. The Austrian losses in these movements were in-

Gen. Szapary was still confronting the insurgents at Dobaj on the 17th inst. TURK SH TROOPS.

returns were made the Republicans found that they had polled enough votes in the State to give them a bandsome majority, if the Democratic vote, as reported, had not been swollen in some mysterious way beyond all ante-election-day estimates. I remember meeting some influential North Carolina Republicans in Washington a month after the Presidential election, and recall distinctly their utter inability to explain their defeat. They believed that they had been cleated; they were unable to understand where the Democratic votes that were returned could have come from, but they had no direct and positive evidence of fraud that would warrant a dispute of the count. The Democratis had complete control of the election machinery, and if there was ballot-box stuffing or false counting, it was so skilifully done in out of-the-way places as to leave the Republicans wholly without ability to prove it.

These facts, about which very little was said at the time, public attention liaving then been concentrated on the contest over the votes of the three disputed Southern States, are now recalled by a superficial examination of the returns of the election in North Carolina, which occurred at the beginning of the present month. VIENNA, Aug. 18.—Demonstrations from Dal-matia against Liono on the 15th inst. compelled the Turkish garrison of 3,300 men who had started to harass Austrian communications to return to that town.

RAGUSSA, Aur. 18.—Prince Nicholas, of Mon-tenezro, has formally advised the insurgent leaders in the Grahopo district to submit to the Austrian occupation. BELGRADE, Aug. 18.—The Christians in Bos-

nia are flocking to arms in consequence of the heavy fines imposed upon them by the Ausreturns of the election in North Carolina, which occurred at the beginning of the present month. The contest was one in which the Republicansof the State were supposed to have little or no interest. The party was dead, so we were told, and would not enter into the contest. The fight was one between straightout Democrats and Independent Democratsbetween Vance anen and Merrimon men. In fact the Republicans made no effort to get out their vote, while the rivalries in the Democratic party brought many of its voters to the polls who would naturally have remained at home this "off-year." And yet, strange to say, this party that was dead and which did not think it worth while to make an effort, comes THE MOHAMMEDAN PATRIOTS. Maglal, Aug. 18.-Mohammedan insurg

see through private hands.

THE ARNOUTS AND ALBANIA ...

TREATY STIPULATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 18 .- Minister Layard pointed by Russia. The Turkish troops evacuated Batoum within a fortnight.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

say, this party that was dead and which did not think it worth while to make an effort, comes out ahead in many counties where it was overwhelmingly beaten in 1876.

Take, for instance, the sixteen counties in the northeastern portion of the State which comprise the First Congressional District, in which Judge Yeates was elected in 1876 by 1,188 majority, the vote for Tilden and Vance failing 200 or 300 below this figure. This was when the Republicans had strong, active candidates in the field for local offices, and an earnest, effective canvass was made. Now, two years later, when the Democrats are as active as ever, but the Republicans feel disposed to allow the election to go, by default, the latter greatly to their own surprise and that of their opponents, wheo out the 1,290 majority of two years ago, and demonstrate their ability to elect a Congressmen in November. In a single State Senatorial District—the First—they have made a gain of 1,100 votes. There is a nut for the politicians to crack, and if they don't find in it the evidence of the Democratic frauds which the Republicans in 1876 suspected but could not proye, perhaps they will explain how it is that the Conservatives get so much larger majorities when the opposition is organized, active, and poils a full vote, than when it is passive and anticipates defeat.

The election in North Carolina a week ago Thursday proves that the Republican party in that State is not dead, but that with a little effort it can, in November, elect to Congress at least one, and possibly three, Republicans from districts represented by Democrats. Four Republican members of the House of Repressivatives from that State might not only change the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress, but it might even prevent the choice of a Democratic President in 1881 if the election should be thrown into the House. LONDON, Aug. 18 -A dispatch from Berlin LONDON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Berlin says Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, has demanded the evacuation by Sept. 1 of the territory allotted to him by the Congress. If the Porte evades the demand trouble is feared.

REINFORCEMENTS.

A Vienna dispatch says: "At last four more divisions of the Austrian army will go immediately to Bosnia."

LONDON, Aug. 18.-A Vienna dispatch save negotiations between Austria and Turkey are on the verge of failure, and a rupture is immi-nent. The last propositions of the Porte have been rejected. Caratheodori Pasha is awaiting instructions as to whether he shall quit Vienna. All Vienna correspondents deny that a conven-tion has been signed. Public opinion and the press are unanimous against it.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Russian Commission

have arrived at Batoum. The Lazis are becom-ing more resolute. They have established en trenched camps. Austria has strongly caution ed Servia against a violation of her international

AUSTRIA'S PROGRAMME.

A Vienna dispatch says that, in consequence of the intrigues of the Porte in Bosnia and Herof the intrigues of the Forte in bosons and ac-zegovina, Austria is endeavoring to protect her interests by negotiating an understanding with Servia and Montenegro. It is thought at Vien-na that Gen. Philipovich ought to reach Zrajevo by Wednesday, in consequence of his victory at Buzovaca having opened a way for him.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—During a second balloting for Member of Parliament at Hasburg, in Hanover, the Socialists and Guelpdists created a riot which the troops were called upon to queil. One rioter was killed and several wounded. PRAGUE.

Prague, Aug. 18.—The police have visited the

offices of three Socialist newspapers and hosts of Socialist leaders in this city. TO ANNIHILATE NIHILISTS. BERLIN, Aug. 18.-The German Federal

Council has passed the Socialist bill on first reading, and referred it to a committee. The Council, apparently, will bass it unaltered.

WERE THE SPRINGS SAVED!

A fire in Kissingen, Germany, yesterday, ourned a large number of houses. ITALY.

"COOLNESS" BETWEEN THE TWO LEOS.

LONDON. Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Rome says the Papal Secretary of State has decided to drop for the present negotiations for the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and England.

RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 18.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the arrest of Nibilists and Pan-Slavists are innumerable.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

THE ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA—OEN. KAUPMANN'S MYSTERIOUS EXPÉDITION—RUSSIAN CONQUESTA IN TURKESTAN—BALKH THE PROVINCE LIKELY TO BE INVADED—LINES OF COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA—THE SHORTEST ROAD TO THE PUNJAB.

New Fork Pribune, Mag. 18.

The Russians have resumed their mares in Contral Asia. As carly as June 23 Gen. Kaufmann and his staff left Tashkend and joined the principal corps of the three expeditionary columns that had already been formed. The objective point of the expedition is supposed to be the Province of Balkh. Bokhara is already under Russian influence, and the occupation of the Capital would have no significance. Gen.

Kaufmann, moreover, had dispatched early in June a diplomatic agent to present a letter to the Emir of Bokhara, and to give such explanations as might be demanded. The Emir was informed that the Russian army desired o cross his territory in order to advance to the upper basin of the Amoo-Daria. This is a district of Bokhara, that is virtually independent. Gen. Kaufmann, in his letter, referred to the services which the Emir had rendered him at the time of the expedition to Khiva, and expressed a hope that the authorities would sup-ply his troops with bread, flour, and other pro-visions. The Emir did not at first seem disposed to comply with the request; but after a time he altered his tone, and promised to give all that had been asked for. He only wished the areat had been asked for. He only wished the agent to tell him what arrangements the Russians proposed to make with the Emir of Cabul. The agent replied that it would depend upon the Emir of Cabul whether he had Russia for an enemy or for a friend; but that Gen. Kaufmann, for his part, was most pacifically disposed toward-the Emir, and that he was about to send an emissary to him. The report of this interview, as published in the official journal of Turkestan, indicates that the Russians will march from Samarcand to the City of Bokhara, and thence to Balke. By occupying the district between the Hindoo-Koosh range and the Amoo-Daria, or Oxus River, they will command the mountain-passes which lead to Cabul and Peshawur. If they remain there, they will get a foothold on the borders of Afghanistan, not far from the northern frontier of British India.

The Agence Russe throws out a mysterious hint that the preparations for the expedition were made when England was threatening war, and made when England was threatening war, and that the orders have been countermanded. On this hypothesis it is difficult to understand why Gen. Kaufmann sent his agent to the Emir of Bokhara early in June to obtain permission to march through his territory. The Anglo-Russian memorandum had then been signed, invitations had been issued to the Congress, and the chances of war were very slight. While the earlier preparations in the spring may have been made in view of the possibility of an outbreak of hostilities, it is scarcely probable that marching orders would have been issued as late as June 23, when a peaceful solution of the Eastern question was certain, if the expedition had been intended as a memace to England.

CONQUESTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

question was certain, if the expedition had been intended as a menace to England.

CONQUESTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The four cities on the line of march were Tashkend, Samarcand, Bokhara, and Balkh. They are situated in the vast revion formerly known as Independent Tartary, and now called West Turkestan, It comprises the Khanates of Kniva, Kokand, and Bokhara, a southern tier of small Khanates, and finally Balkh. The Russian advance eastward and southward in Central Kniva, Kokand, and Bokhara, a southern tier of small Khanates, and finally Balkh. The Russian advance eastward and southward in Central Asla began early in the present century. Forty years ago Persia had surrendered 70,000 square miles of territory, and the Tartars 270,000 square miles; and within twenty years the conquest of Kniva and Kokand has been completed, and Bokhara has been brought under Russian influence. The line of conquest did not begin on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, but led from Orenburg to the Sea of Aral, and thence along the banks of the Syr Daria. During the reign of Nicholas a chain of trading posts and military stations was established on the river in the direction of Tashkend, Fort Perovsky being the strongest link. A military commission reported in 1854 that it was absolutely necessary to unite the new outpost line on that river with the advanced posts on the Siberian Irontier. After the Crimean War this plan was carried into execution. In 1864 the City of Turkestan was captured, and in the Ioliowing year the frontier was extended beyond Tashkend. The Khane of 1864 the City of Turkestan was captured, and in the following year the frontier was extended beyond Tashkend. The Khans of Kokand and Bokhara, by their constant assaults upon the outposts, exposed themselves to a formidable campaign in 1868, when Samarcand surrendered to the Russian arms. The Khan of Bokhara was defeated in a pitched battle and forced to sign a treaty of peace, by which he acknowledged the right of the invaders to retain all that they had conquered. The Khanate of Khiva was not invaded until 1873, when, under the pretext of repressquered. The Khanate of Khiva was not invaded until 1873, when, under the pretext of repressing brigandage, an army was sent out in two main divisions,—one advancing from Turkestan on the east, and another from Orenburg and the Caucasus on the west. The Turkestan column was under the orders of Gen. Kaufmann, and the line of march led across the steppes. The Khivans were defeated in several skirmishes and torced to abandon their Capital. The Khan signed a treaty of peace, by which a heavy indemnity was imposed, and territorial cesdemnity was imposed, and territorial ces-sions were made by which the entire east-ern coast of the Casulan was brought under the dominion of the Northern Power. In 1873 a revolution occurred in Kokand, and the con-quest of the Khanate was completed. By these In 1875 successive movements what may be roughly de-scribed as the northern half of Turkestan, from the Caspain to the Chinese frontier, has been aspain to the Chinese frontier, has become expedition made in this quarter was in the di-rection of the mountains southeast of Bokhara. Prince Gortschakoff at one time promised to re-store Samarcand to the Kahn of Bokhara, but he has never done it; and Russian influence has

store Samarcand to the Kahm of Bokhara, but he has never done it; and Russian influence has steadily increased in the sonthern district. The whole begion is completely at the mercy of Gen. Kaufmann, and from a military or political point of view his position would scarcely be improved by its complete conquest. By the occupation of Balkh, however, he will gain a commanding outlook upon Afghanistan and the frontier of Northern India.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

The province of Balkh forms part of the ancient Bactria, which was conquered in the sevteenth century by the Great Moguls, in the eighteenth by the Afghans, and in 1825 by the Bokharians. The rights, however, of the Emir of Bokhara over Balkh were never acknowledged by the Afghans, and probably at this moment the country is held neither by Bokharian nor by Afghan troops. The territory of Balkh measures 250 miles in length by 120 in breadth. With the Oxus on the north, Balkh is bounded by the Hindoo-Koosh on the south; and, abandoning the line of the Oxus as restricting them unduly, the Russians are now, to all appearances, about to assert that the Hindoo-Koosh forms the natural limit to their Central Asian poss assions. It has ten suggested that England will have no right to take offense at the occupation of Balkh, since, though claimed by the Emir of Afghanistin as one of his provinces, it has never been beneath shere Ali's actual rule. According, indeed, to the Russians, Balkh belongs to the Fmir of Bokhara's but the Emir of Bokhara's view on the suoject is sufficiently shown by his asking the Russian governments entered into a discussion on Central Asian affairs with a view to the content of the content of the provinces in the content of the advention of Bokhara's view on the suoject is sufficiently shown by his asking the Russian affairs with a view to the provinces of the Emir of Bokhara's provinces at the content of the care and the content of the advention of Bokhara's view on the suoject is sufficiently shown by his asking the Russian affairs with a Aussian Governments entered into a dis-on on Central Asian affairs with a view to cognition of a neutral zone between the in possessions in Central Asia and the tracing of a line beyond which the Russians should not advance, it seemed difficult for some time to come to an understanding in regard to Balkh, which the Russians declared was a province of Bokhara, while the Euglish maintained that it formed a portion of Shere Ali's dominions. Ultimately, Prince Gortschakoff agreed to look upon Balkh as Afghan territory, into which the Russians would have no right to penetrate. The line, moreover, which it was understood that the Russians were not to cross was that formed by the Amoo-Daria, or Oxus. Balkh, however, is south of the Oxus,—that is to say, on the Afghan, not on the Bokharian, side of the river. In ancient times this province was overrun by Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, and Nadir Shah; but it retained its importance as the great highway from China and Central Asia to Lotte. portance as the great highway from China il Central Asia to India, the capital being a

and Central Asia to India, the capital being a halting place for caravans.

OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The strength of the columns which Gen. Kaufman is to lead through Bokhara is not known, but that it is quite formidable may be judged from the fact that twenty-two picked officers have been assigned to duty on the general staff. Envoys, moreover, have been sent from Tashkend to the various Khanates of Central Asia, in order to secure allies in the expected war. The explanations offered by the Moscow press are explicit, albeit not wholly trustworthy. The Gazette says:

The time has come to increase the influence we

Moscow press are explicit, aibeit not wholly trustworthy. The Gazetle says:

The time has come to increase the influence we exercise on all the populations of Central Asia, and this will be all the easier for us, inasmuch as the sovereign of Afghanistan is not at one with our adversaries. The development of our influence on the borders of the territory ruled over by the Empress of India would be the natural response to the science of Cyprus and the greater part of Asiatic Turkey by the English. There are in Asia two pointest irore advancing the one against the other, and destined fatally to meet. England desires to become the immediate neighbor of Russia in Asia Minor. It is quite simple that Russia, in her turn, should desire to approach the English frontiers of India. The northwestern frontiers of India are inhabited by warlike tribes, which form, so to say, the advance rand of those populations of Central Asia whose ambition as, poen, from time Immemorial. To conquer the plants of Hindottan. Engished to conquer the plants of Hindottan. Engished has always been lealous of our progress in Central Asia. She understands that each step in advance made by as ched new diplomatic of military success which we happen to gain, hastens the mosters when Russia will be able to extend and consolidate her inducince in the countries which bound the English possessions. The present moment seems very favorable for continuing our action in this sense.

Turcomans. While the Russians have no immediate designs upon India, they have come to regard the Hindo-Koosh as their natural frontier, and are disposed to enter into friendly relations with the Emir of Cabul. One of their most skillful diplomats has been sent to the Capital of Northern Afghanistan. This is a significant appointment, inasmuch as Shere Ali is not on good terms with the British agents. Gen. Kaufmann's movement may be only a military survey, but, as this territory between the river and mountains must sooner or later fall into the hands of the Russiaus, it is evident that they will seize and return it whenever they can do it conveniently. They will then be on the flank of Northern India.

ACROSS COUNTRY TO INDIA.

ACROSS COUNTRY TO INDIA.

The shortest line of communication with India is, of course, the water-line between the Mediterranean and the Indian Seas, by way of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. The British navy, with its new coaling station of Cyprus, commands this water-way. The second line is commands this water-way. The second line is from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf by the Valley of the Euphrates. This is the proposed route of the Transcontinental Railroad, with its branch line to Constantinople. The third is from Erzerum to the Persian Gulf by wayof Bagdad. This line or communication is circuitous, and, so far as military operations are concerned impracticable. The Russians have been said to threaten this base by operations are concerned, impracticable. The Russians have been said to threaten this base by the conquest of Kars and Batoum; but, even it they could send an army across the country, they would be powerless at the head of the Persian Guif unless they had a navy. Besides, they have a shorter line of approach from the Caspian Sea through Persia. If, however, they ever wish to make a sortie in the direction of India, they will not march through Asiatic Turkey, nor through Persia, but through Bokhara. Samarcand, which is now one of their para. Samarcand, which is now one of their outposts, is only 533 miles from Peshawur in the Punjab, and from the main pass leading from Afghanistan into India. The annexation of the Khanate of Bokhara would bring them within 150 miles of Cabul, and the conquest of Balkh would place them on the threshold of Afghanistan and of India.

THE GATES OF INDIA.

Philadelphia Press,
Since the conclusion of the Berlin Treaty, Russia has shown unusual activity in Central Asia. The arn y of Turkestan has been mobilized, and an expedition, under the auspices of Gen. Kaufmann, sent towards the frontiers of patched to the Emir of Bokhara to secure free itory. This was reluctantly granted. To-day's elegrams report that Gen. Abramofski has been accredited as the Russian representative at Ca-bool, the capital of Northern Afghanistan. This is an important fact, and cannot fail to give umbrage to the British Government. Afghan-istan is not a part of the British dominions in Ledia but it is a decondance. ndia, but it is a dependency. As the vestibule o India, it is jealously guarded. Diplomatic ntercourse with Russia has hitherto been prevented. Several military stations have been established at the head of mountain passes established at the head of mountain passes leading south, much to the dissatisfaction of the native princes. After the English interference, in 1839, in the civil war between rival contestants for the throne, and the placing of shah Shooja in power, a bitter feeling prevailed against England. It culminated in the insurfection of Nov. 2, 1841, and a general massacre of the British troops. Although the greatize of the British arms was restored by the success ul expedition of Gens. Pollock and Nott in the of the British arms was restored by the successful expedition of Gens. Poliock and Nott in the following year, the feeling of hostility was not subdued. On several occasions the Afghans have given proofs of their hatred of British rule, and of a disposition to form outside alliances for the expulsion of the intruder. In January, 1878, Schir All. Emir (Prince) of Afghanistan, addressed a letter to the Suitan of Turkey, warning him against the English, as a people not to be trusted, and advising him to form an alliance with the Russians. To this the Sultan replied that he had no faith in the Russians, and that they had always been his enemies, and the English his steadfast friends. He closed by admonishing the Emirnot to permit himself to be deceived by the peridious suggestions of Russian spice. The Russians have not neglected to envenom the mind of the Emir by means of the spies they have kept at Cabool and other of the chief points in the country. Notwithstanding all the appliances the English have brought to heave on him kept at Cabool and other of the chief points in the country. Notwithstanding all the appliances the English have brought to bear on him, the Emir refuses to be reconciled. The Russians having led him to believe that they will some day assist him to drive out the invader, and to restore the ancient limits of Afghanistan, the Emir is ripe for mischief. A Russian Envoy, resident at Cabool, will increase the difficulties of the situation. The steady approach of the Russian army to the Afghan frontier creates a good deal of excitement among the deposed native Princes of India. It may provoke serious trouble before long.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 29.—The details of a crime of ex raordinary atrocity was revealed to the public o-day at the Court of Assizes of the Seine where the trial of the three accused persons be gan this forenoon. On the 24th of March last a selling milk in the morning and working as charwoman during the day, suddenly disa ccurrence, and the dwelling of the missing oman was searched. Some £20 in rentes and rold were found concealed, but, according he friends of Madame Gillet, she possessed capital of about £520, of trace was obtained. About the trace was obtained. About the same time another mystery was brought before the police. On the same day as the woman G let disappeared two young men hired a finished room in the Rue Poliveau, one of the signing himself "Emile Gerard, aged 25 year student," and paving a week's reat in advanced one of them came back early next mornir with a parcel, and went away again, taking within the key of a cupboard in the promin with with a parcel, and went away again, taking with him the key of a cupboard in the room in which he had deposited this parcel. As neither of the young men returned again, after the time for which they had hired the room had expired the proprietress of the house opened the gupboard and discovered that the parcel contained the armagand legs of a human body wrapped up in old shirts bearing the initials "L. M." The limbs were those of a woman, and bore traces of a struggle, which must have shortly preceded death; while the cutting had evidently been performed by some one who knewla leutly been performed by some one who knew little of anatomy. This was the story which was laid before the public three months ago The police became at once convinced that the limbs were those of the missing woman, Giller, and that the purpose of the murderers was to rob her of her money, of which no trace had till then been found on the premises. Her memoranda of purchases were, however, afterwards discovered, and some of the numbers of the securities she had bought were traced to money-changers, who had received them from an agent de change named Barre, who, it was ascetained, had just before been recommended to her as a good medium for her investments. Barre was apprehended, and his apartments searched. In them were found shirts bearing the initials "L. M." and identical with those in which the limbs found in the Rue Poliveau were wrapped up. Barre, controlled with these other proofs, confessed that he had murdered the woman Gillet, and mentioned the name of an accomplice, Lebiez, a student of medicine, who was at once likewise apprehended, as well as the mistress of Barre, Leontine Morris or Lepin, whose initials were those on the shirts in question. From their confessions and further evidence, it appears that Barre and Lebiez both received a good education at the College of Angers, and are the sons of very respectable residents in that town. They were both of exceedingly loose habits and continually in pecunary difficulties. Barre came to Paris to prepare himself for admission as a notary, but from gambling occasionally on the Bourse he came to devote himself entirely to it, and set up eventually a money agency. Lebiez, a medical student in Paris, of equality dissolute habits, was his bosom associate. The woman Gillet naving employed Barra as her exchange agent, the latter learnt that she was in possession of some wealth, and he and Lebiez determined to help themselves out of their The police became at once convinced that the timbs were those of the missing woman, Gille possession of some wealth, and he and Lebi letermined to help themselves out of the numediate difficulties by murdering he and stealing her property. Their proje determined to help themselves out of the immediate difficulties by murdering be and stealing her property. Their proje was carried out on the 23d of March. Barr passing the victim at her stand, asks her to bring some milk, at once to his aparment. A box had been purchased for a body, and when she arrived in his room Bar struck her on the head with a hammer, whi Lebiez, stabbed her, Lebiez then cut up thody, as it would not all go into the box, and diposed of the rest in the way aiready describe. The box was taken to the station of the Orlea Railway as luggage. Barre taking a ticket, R. Mans, which he did not use, suppediately aft the murder Barre went to Madame (fillet apartment with the key he found in her pock and obtained possession of the greater partber securities. This is the story as told by all acted deceasation. The woman Lepin is also by ing tried for knowingly receiving stolen good

NEW YORK, Ang. 18.-The Germans to-day celebrated the triumph of the Social Dem

THE PLAGUE.

Forty-seven Additional Fatalities Reported at New Orleans.

Nine Days' Prayer Ordered in All the Catholic Churches.

The Hebrew Benevolent Association Appeals for Speedy Succor.

A Gloomy Sabbath in the Half-Deserted City of Memphis.

Passage Through Cairo of the Last Travelers from the South.

NEW ORLEANS.

A SERIOUS EPIDEMIC. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. New ORLEANS, Aug. 18 .- Forty-seven death and 115 new cases to-day. The Howard Assoiation are doing active work furnishing physicians and nurses to the indigent. There is no urther hope of averting a serious epidemic I welve nurses were sent to Grenada yesterday. To the Western Associated Press. THE BOLL.

New Orleans, Aug. 18 .- New cases, 15; deaths, 47. The Rev. J. K. Gutheim, Edwin P. Kursherdt and other officers of the Hebrew Benevolent Association, make the following appeal: Sickness, distress, and suffering among the poor are increasing daily. Our funds are nearly exhausted. In this sad calamity we deem it our melancholy duty to appeal to the symbidies of our brethren throughout the United States for speedy aid.

PRAYER. New ORLEANS, Aug. 18 .- A novina, or nine days' prayer, is ordered in all Catholic churches of this city for a cessation of the scourges.

SCENES. The Democrat, to-morrow, will publish the account of a reporter's visit to two tenement ouses near Poydras Market, and the sickening sight there presented. The houses were principally occupied by Italian chicken-dealers. In one house sixteen had been carried out dead during the last two weeks, and in the other ten. No. 292 Poydras street was almost deserted, the bed on which the sick died remaining intact. In the neighborhood over eight have died during the last forty-eight hours. The house of the Italians was almost deserted, there being in it only one sick man and attendants. All the rest who so far have survived have fled to the suburbs. The yards of the two houses, Nos. 290 and 292, where the chickendealers lived, presented a most terrible appearance. The mattresses of the dead, the decaying vegetable matter, and decomposing refuse offered seeds for the disease.

PORT EADS. PORT EADS, Aug. 18 .- Only one new case; no death to-day.

MEMPHIS.

A SOMBRE SUNDAY.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—To-day, the first Sabbath ince the stampede which reduced the popula tion of our city at least one-half, was a quiet and gloomy one, notwithstanding a clear sky and a warm sun. Visitors in the infected dis trict report the outlook more encouraging, there being only nine new cases reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m., although there is a slight increase in the death rate. The deaths for the same time number thirteen. The decrease in the number of new cases is douot-less owing to the fact that there is little material left in the infected district for the fever to work on. All who were able have moved out. and it is expected the work of moving the others to

CAMP JOE WILLIAMS, south of this city, will commence to-morrow, 1,000 army tents for their accommodation hav-

ing arrived to-day. At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee to-day it was represented that Peter Mitchell, owner of the land upon which it is proposed to locate the encampment, and a other man named Haggerty, were inciting ne groes in the vicinity to oppose the pitching o the tents. A sub-committee, consisting of Col. Mike Burk, Gen. Luke Wright, Maj. Willis, and Dr. Paul Otey, was appointed to proceed to the spot and learn the extent of the opposition, and on their return reported that few whites and about forty negroes, assembled at the camb-ground, had expressed a determination to resist the formation of a camp with force. Accordingly, Capt. William Cameron's company of Builf City Greys and the McClellan Guards, a colored commany under Cast. James Glass. a colored company under Capt. James Glass

CALLED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE, CALLED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE, and, about dark, proceeded by rail to the spot selected, with instructions to pitch the tents, and make other preparations for the convenience of those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to get out of the city. The Citizens' Committee also empowered the police to employ twenty extra policemen at the expense of the Committee to help patrol the city and prevent the plunder of closed stores and residences. Business is being almost enand residences. Business is being almost en-tirely suspended, and workshops are closed. Many persons are deprived of the means of ort, and applications have aiready bee

ST. LOUIS.

NIPPED IN THE BUD. St. Louis, Aug. 18 .- It is becoming known to our health officers that since sending a physician to Belmont to examine all north-bound train for yellow-fever cases, and the establishment of strict quarantine regulations at Cairo, passen gers by steamers from the South have been landed on the Arkansas shore some miles below Belmont, and have crossed the country in wagons to the main line of the St. Louis & Iro Mountain Railway. They last night sent Dr. Emanuel down that road to Poplar Bluffs, Ark. to examine all the up-bound trains. The arrangement was not made too soon, for, upon the first train Dr. Emanuel met, he found two cases of fever, which are now in the quarantine hospital. This surveillance of trains, both at Belmont and Poplar Bluff and

East St. Louis, will be continued examinations of them will be made. CAIRO. EXCLUSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 18.—The last passenger rom the South passed through the city las night in locked ears. Hereafter nothing but the mail and money packages will be allowed to enter the city, and they must be thoroughly disinfected. Dr. Rauch, President of the Stat Board of Health, left for Chicago this after noon. Prior to his departure he expressed him self as well satisfied with the action of the city authorities, and of a belief that with a rigid enforcement of the prescht regulations, was little probability of our city becomin fected with yellow fever. The weather

WASHINGTON.

HISTORICAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18 .- There been yellow fever in Washington only three times—first in 1803, second after the seat of the Government was removed here, when the chief portions of the city were a marsh. There were then a few cases. There were also attacks in 1832 and 1833, and there have been some sporadic cases since, but the city has been practically as free from fever as almost any Northern city. WEEKLY HEALDS REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GEN-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The following is the regular weekly health report of the Surreon-General, issued this afternoon: Since last report from New Orleans, 471 cases of yellow fever and 121 deaths, making a total of 902 cases and 239 deaths, of which 108 cases and 29 deaths occurred during the twenty-four ours to noon yesterday.

rom yellow fever during the week ending yes drenada, Miss. First case of yellow fever occurred July 25. To moon yesterday there had been 125 cases and forty-seven deaths.

Mobile, Ala.: One death yesterday—a colored woman who was on an excursion to Biloxi Jul

Cincinnati: Since last report a young woman

living in a nouse where baggage believed to be from New Orleans was stored, died of a fever resembling yellow fever. Another case of feve of a similar character has since been developed of a similar character has since been developed in the same neighborhood. The steamer John A. Porter, from New Orleans, had four deaths from New Orleans, had four deaths from yellow fever before arriving at Cincinnan, which city she passed on Friday, bound for Pittsburg, with several cases on board. The man who left the John Porter at Louisville proceeded to Cincinnati by rail, where he was sent to the hospital on the 13th inst. with fever. The steamer Golden Rule passed Gairo vesterday evening for Cincinnati, and two cases of fever are on board two deaths occurred on her Thursday. Several people from New Orleans and Port Eades have sickened or died of yellow fever on their journey northward. One case at Covington, Ky, we at Cairo, and three deaths at St. Louis.

Havana: Ninety-nine deaths from yellow fever and nine from small-pox for the week ending Aug. 10. An Unpleasant Uncertainty Re Gov. Wade Hampton · Taking Up a Good ing Aug. 10. Matanzas, Aug. 10: A decrease in yellow

fever for the week ending Aug. 9.
Calcutta: Ten deaths from cholera for the week ending June 13.
Bombay: Twenty-five deaths from cholera for the week ending June 25. GRENADA.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—A special to the Avalance from Grenada to-night says there have been sixty-five deaths to date, with 100 sick at present. There were fifteen new cases yesterday People were dying to-day without an attendant Relief is greatly needed.

VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 18.—The health officer re ports forty-eight cases of yellow fever under reatment at 7 o'clock last night. Estimated new cases, between fourteen and twenty. Some ases have appeared in the northeastern portfor of the city. No deaths were reported to-day.

LOUISVILLE.

WILL HAVE NONE OF IT. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18 .- The report tha ellow fever exists in one of the hotels here is malicious. There is not a single case in city, nor is it feared there will be any.

MOBILE. MOBILE, Aug. 18.—Doctors question the correctness of the yellow-fever case reported Fri-

day. At present there is no sickness resembling yellow fever. NATCHEZ.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—Bishop Elder, o Natchez, directs the recital of a daily prayer for the aversion of mortal sickness.

CASUALTIES.

THE POTTSVILLE EXPLOSION. Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 18.—The scene of yes terday's explosion was visited by several thou and persons to-day. Among the wounder whom it is thought cannot recover are Mrs. teahle, an elderly lady, whose skull was frac-Steahle, an elderly lady, whose skull was fractured last night, and portions of whose skull were removed; Richard Stevens, aged 60, who had his leg severely cut and refused to have it amputated, and who will probably die. The verdiet of the jury to-day was that Richard Yough and Andrew Galligher died from injuries received from stones thrown by the explosion of a powder magazine. They find no persons censurable for the explosion, and believe it was caused by lightning. Additional discoveries of wounded make the number 11. scoveries of wounded make the number 11. Nine families were made hor about \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000.

A FATAL FALL. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 18.—John Richards and Samuel Carl were killed at Cameron colliery yesterday by a fall down a manway.

LABOR AND CAPITAL

Impending Strike of the Philadelphia Iron and Steel Workers. Special Dispatch to The Tribune PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 .- As a result of th ision reached on Thursday, the employes of the iron and steel manufacturers received no tice on Saturday that on Sept. 1 the propose reduction of wages would take effect, and that on Aug. 24 they would be expected to inform the respective mill-owners whether they would acthe lower prices and continue after the first of the As a result of the notice month.

the men employed in the mills of Hughes & Patterson, Stephen Robinson, James Rowland & Co., the Philadelphia Iron & Steel Company Marshall Bros. & Co., and the Fair-Hill Iron-Works met at Friendship Hall, Norris and Sep Works met at Friendship Hall, Norris and Sepviva streets. The discussion showed a general unanimity of spirit against the proposed reduction. After extended deliberation, it was decided to inform the mill-owners that the men would work at the present rates up to Aug. 24, but on that day they would expect to receive a written agreement between mill-owners and committees representing the men guaranteeing a continuance of the wages now paid for the ensuing six mouths, and that in the event of a refusal the men would quit work. The formal communication to the mill-owners is as follows:

We, the undersigned, have decided to work to

We, the undersigned, have decided to work to Aug. 24 at the present rate of wages. After that we expect you, our employers, to sign our agree-ment for six mouths from date at the present rate of wages. If not we will stop work.

ment for six months from date at the present rate of wages. If not we will stop work.

In regard to the situation, an intelligent workman said that wages are now so low that it is hardly possible for the men to live, and especially those who have families. "Why," he continued, "the refluction announced is a good deal more than 10 per cent, for, in addition to cutting prices down, the number of tons making a day's work. has been increased. According to the proposals of the millowners, the puddlers will get about \$2.30 per day, while they now get about \$2.30 per day, while they now get about \$3; the heaters, who will get \$1.50 per day, now receive \$2.65; the rollers' wages would be \$1.80, while their present rate is \$2.50. The wages of the helpers and laboring men are to be reduced respectively from \$1.70 and \$1.25 to \$1.20 and \$1." The employers seek to ignore the Mill Committee, consisting of three men from each mill, by the plan of having each man communicate his intentious verbally at the office. Formerly it was customary for the Committee to meet the mill-owners to discuss and arrange differences. Unless the owners consent. mittee to meet the mill-owners to discuss and arrange differences. Unless the owners consent to continue the present rate it seems certain that all the men will be on the strike after Aug 24.

GATES.

The Badly-Stuck Treasurer of Missouri a Last Lifts Up His Head. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 18.—State Treasurer Gates has submitted a supplemental report to Gov. Phelps relative to his connection with the Mastin Bank at Kansas City, the amount o State money deposited, and the value of securi ties in his possession. There is nothing new in it, excepting that he says, in his regular July report, he reported having in the Mastin Bank \$296,283.20, while in reality there was \$576,383.21 of State funds on deposit there. He explains this discrepency by saying that, after making an order on the Mastin Bank to remit \$220,000 to the National Bank of Commerce of New York, as part payment of the July interest on the State bonds, he was informed by the officers that they could not camply with his order at once, but would make the remittance yery soon after Jaly 1. Relying upon this promise, the Treasurer went to New York, and secured from the Bank of Commerce an advance of, \$220,000 for the payment of the July interest, which he agreed to return by Sept. 1. The promise of the Mastin Bank was not kept, and the Treasurer charges back to it the \$220,000 which it falled to pay, and he now has, he says, in that defund concern, \$306, 187,80. For this he hoids the bond of the bank in the sum of \$1,000,000, with John J. Mastin, Thomas H. Mastin, Payrid O. Smart, Seth E. Ward, Thomas Carrigan, and James H. Meskie as surfices. He also nolds \$350,000 bonds of the National Water-Works Company of Kansas City, and \$85,000 of solvent nows. Mr. Gates closes by saying that, not withstanding the misfortunes which have overtaken him, shis hands are clean, and expresses a belief that the obligations and port, he reported having in the Mastin Bank which have overtaken him, his hands are clean and expresses a belief that the obligations and

WASHINGTON.

Agent Cavett Relates How Easily the Whisky Ring Thwarted Him in 1875.

He Thinks, Notwithstanding, that Eight States Hanker for More Grant.

garding our Relations with Mexico.

THE M'INTYRE SEIZURE.

Deal of Stray Credit. GAVETT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.-Mr. William A. Gavett, Internal-Revenue Agent, formerly stationed at Chicago, now having charge of the District of Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, has been spending some days here, in consultation with Commissioner Raum on the subject of the new measures adopted to prevent the liberal gauge. Mr. Gavett, in the course of a conver sation with THE TRIBUNE representative, remarked that the recent seizure of the McIntyre distillery at Pekin was a complete justification of the reports made by Gavett long since as to the condition of affairs in that district. The very text of these reports shows the same facts which Westerman has recently confessed to Somerville and the United States officials, and upon which the McIntyre distillery has been seized. In that famous night-interview when Gavett and other revenue-officers visited West erman at his house, the foundation was laid for the confession which has just now been made. It happened that Agent Gavett also, as far back as 1872, made a report as to the great Whisky Ring in St Louis, which was verified in a similar way. At that time he declared that there was a gigantic ring in existence, the head of which was Supervisor McDonald; but Me-Donald, Ford, and others of the party who were in power at St. Louis at that time, came to Washington, and were more influential than Gavett, and his reports were ineffectual.

EIGHT STATES FOR GRANT. Gavett has just returned from a tour through eight States, and finds an astonishing unanimity eight States, and finds an astonishing quantimity or feeling among all Republicans in favor of tien. Grant as the next Presidential candidate.

HOW THE MORMONS WERE BITTEN.

At Sait Lake City Gavett found that the Mormons were issuing regular currency through their co-operative stores. This currency was used to pay laborers on the Tabernacle, and for all the general purposes of currency. It was all the general purposes of currency. It was received in exchange for goods at the Mormon stores. Mr. Gavett met with no opposition from the Mormons in his investigation. Books

from the Mormons in his investigation. Books were readily thrown open to him, and the Mormon authorities seemed to have been laboring under an honest misaporthension of the law. Fines paid into the Treasury on account of this infraction of the law amount to \$9,500.

MARSHAL SHAUGHNESSY, OF UTAH.
Shaughnessy, United States Marshal, is getting on well in his new place, and co-operates heartily with Gov. Emery. There has been a tendency on the part of the local press to abuse. heartily with Gov. Emery. There has been a tendency on the part of the local press to abuse such Federal officers as do not submit to the wishes of the local politicians. Shauphnessy, being advised of this, visited the offices of these gentlemen, and notified them that he under-stood how to "run a Marshal's office," and that, if any false statements were made as to him, he should understand how to take care of himself. As Shauphnessy is a physical giant. nself. As Shaughnessy is a physical giant, avery, not to say recklessness, while Marshal Mississippi, he has not to this time been mosted in his new field. Shaughnessy's method nd gained quite a reputation for

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

ANOTHER MINT JULEP. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The Treasury Department has received many communications from manufacturers and bankers respecting the circular of the Director of the Mint relative to the value of the trade dollar. They argue that than a swindle. All seem to labor under the impression that the Government has put the trade dollar into circulation. To answer these complaints, a letter has been prepared by R. E. Preston, Acting Director of the Mint in the absence of Dr. Linderman, addressed to a Western banker. This letter traces the full history of the trade-dollar legislation, and shows that it was never intended for home circulation. It

was originally issued when its intrinsic value was \$1.03 47-100, when its intrinsic value was \$1.03 47-100, and all that the Government has to do with its coinage is to coin it for persons who deposit bullion, charging them the exact cost of coinage. The trade dollar now has no legal-tender quality, although at one time it was a legal-tender for \$5. Most of the trade dollars in circulation east of the Rocky Mountains have been coined since the passage of the act repealing its legal-tender qualities. The Government, therefore, the Mint authorities say, is not a swindle in declaring that the bullion value of the trade dollar is but 90 cents. At the date of the letter, Aug. 14, the Acting Director places the full value of the trade dollar at 90.4 cents.

trade dollar at 90.4 cents.

MEXICO. ARE WE BULLDOZING OUR SISTER REPUBLIC Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The lates story about the situation on the Mexican border s this: That, some ten days since, Gen. Ord elegraphed here, asking what course to pursue n the event that, baving crossed the Rio Grande n pursuit of cattle-thieves, he should be or posed by regular Mexican armed forces; that the reply was that, if he should be so met, he should recross the Rio Grande and wait instructions from Washington. The story further is that a small detachment of Mackenzie's force nad crossed a week ago, were opposed by Mexican regular forces, recrossed, re ceived new instructions, and that the movement of Mackenzie reported or Friday last with a full force is of a serious character. This report comes from who ought to be well informed in Mexican af fairs, but who are given to sensations. It is not confirmed by anything that can be learned THE SENOR GETS BACK AT US.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18 .- Senor Zama Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—Senor Zamacona. Mexican Minister, having been asked
whether he anticipated war with the United
States, replied: "By no means. President
Diaz is very anxious to preserve friendly relations with the United States, and is doing everything in his power to put down the lawlessmess on the border, but the Mexican Government is like this country; it cannot at all times
keep perfect order in outlying and sparsely-inhabited States."

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—Gen. Raum, commissioner of Internal Revenue, expresse great surprise at the statement made by Attor nev-General Youmans, of South Carolina, in the course of a recent interview with a reporter of he Post. When referring to the late surrer of the illicit distillers in his State he said that the generous policy of allowing that class of offenders to plead guilty and then releasing them under suspension of sentence originated with Gov. Hampton. Gep. Raum states that dr. Youmans is entirely mistaken. Gov. Hamp ton was neither the originator of the policy ton was neither the originator of the policy, nor did he influence the illiest distillers to surrender themselves and accept the Government's leniency. That policy was first adopted by President Grant, in March 1877, when 742 illiest distillers be eaded guilty, and were released under a suspension of sentence at Atlanta, tis. Touching the late surrenders in South Carolina, Gen. Raum said that they were effected by a rigorous effort of the Internal Revenue officers. Gen. Baum declared that the condition of public opinion in South Carolina, condition of public opinion in Souta Carolina, the attitude of her newspapers, and the action of the State courts, had added incalculably to the difficulties of enforcing laws in that State. The Government, however, was determined to suppress illicit distilling, and a large force of Deputy Collectors would be constantly maintained in those districes where the law had been most treatently violated. This was the surest means of securing obedience to the

THE BURRICANE.

In the recent storms there were 2,147 shade trees destroyed in this city.

POPULATION.

The new census of this District amounts to 161,783. The population by the census of 1870 was 131,700.

Mas. 131,700.

REY ON PARTIES.

Dispatches to Philodelphia Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—PostmasterGeneral Key said to day that the condition of
both political parties hung by a thread. Butler,
he believes foresees the downfall of both of
them, and wants to be in the front ranks of a
new party, whatever it may be so as to look
back on the old party leaders as fossils. Mr.
Key himself is in favor of upholding the Republicans. He is down on Thorman, and
claims that Voorbees and all the GreenbackDemocratic statesmen are inconsistent, and if
they run for office, Presidential or otherwise, it
will be the best thing that could bappen to the
Republican party. He hopes they will continue
to do as they as they are now doing for the sake
of the Republican party.

to do as they as they are now doing for the sake of the Republican party.

THE THIRD-TERM QUESTION.

Judge Jeremiah Black, just before his departure from Washington, a few days since, incomed a friend that Gen. Grant would have no objection to accepting a third term out he Republican ticket, but that he would have to receive \$200,000 as a present before he consented to run. In relation to a Presidential candidate of hard-money views being unsatisfactory to the West and South, he said those sections had no views on the subject of finance that were not elastic and would not conform to any leader whom they took a fancy to.

GRANT'S DISLIKE OF BRISTOW.

whom they took a fancy to.

GRANT'S DISLIKE OF BRISTOW.

It is known here that shortly before the separation of Gen. Bristow from Gen. Grant's Cabinet there arose the bitterest feeling between the two. It is now positively asserted that Gen. Grant, before he sailed for Europe, placed in the hands of a friend certain papers to the prejudice of Bristow, to be pand only in control. rejudice of Bristow, to be used only in case the ter's name was sent to the Senate in tion with any office and that this is the reaso Mr. Hayes has never offered Bristow an office The story has a doubtful look.

THE HARVEST. .

ILLINOIS.

Specie: Dispatches to The Tribune.

Balletville, Ogle Co., Aug. 18.—Stacking all done, and threshing just begun. Barley good yield, but poor quality. Farmers are in no hurry to sell their small grain. Corn is earing well, and is now quite promising, if frost does not come too soon. Hugo, Douglass Co., Aug. 18 .- Winter wheat

Maj. Scroggins said, "And so am f. May the Lord have mercy on us both?" With that he fired twice in rapid succession, neither snottaking effect. The Doctor fired once, killing in antagonist instantly. He then rade back home and told the awful news. Friends carried the Major's remains off for borial, and the Doctor gaye himself up. The greatest excitement prevails, though Dr. Hill is justified in the opinion of the public. The deceased was out: has all gone into stack. Only those who are compelled are selling wheat. Prospect now for of the public. The deceased was quite a proment farmer and politician. Dr. Hill is a Ba three-quarters of a corn crop.
HIGHLAND, Madison Co., Aug. 18.—The loss tiat minister of great popularity and useral-ness in this section of the State, and has wri-ten several Orthodox works which have received

of wheat by rust will amount to nearly one-third of the crop. It is not threshing out as well as was expected. The increased acreage will not make up for the loss. Farmers are holding back their wheat, expecting higher prices. Prospect for corn not the best. In the northern and northwestern portion of the county very few good fields. In the southern part only those which were on dry, hilly soil GREENVILLE, Bond Co., Aug. 18.-Now that winter wheat is advancing in price one cent per day, wheat is nearly all being threshed and go-ing to market yery fast. Win not be over half a crop of corn in this county. Prospects are

mountain fastnesses, associating with mountain eers, and drinking freely of moonshine whisky Wugaron, DuPage Co., Aug. 18.—Grain was wingarow, Durage Co., Ang. 18.—Grain was injured here but little by rust. Nearly all stacked. Most of our farmers will sell at present prices. Corn is doing finely.

TAMAROA, Perry Co., Aug. 18.—The winter wheat all went into stack. Farmers are now threshing, selling, and taking present prices. Will not hold any loager. Prospect for corn splendid. On one of his rides he came across Sam Price a Government detective, and rode horseback a Government detective, and rode through the country with him. The abundance of money which he displayed and some incartions remarks which he let drop led the detective to suspect his character. Arriving in Lee

to suspect his character. Arriving in Lee County, the detective communicated his suspicions to three mountaineers, who placed filmore under arrest, bound him Manopalize on the back of a horse, and took him to filch mond, where he was turned over to the proper officers and returned to Cincinnati. When captured he had only \$300 or \$400 on his person. He claimed to have been robbed of the rest of his booty. Being hard pressed, however, he this morning confessed that he buried \$11,00 near Crittenden, Ky., and offered to take the officers of the Company to the spot. A special traim immediately started with the prisoner and several detectives, but, us to midnight, bothing has been hear of the party. There is no tolegraph office at Crittender, and no particulars of the scarch can be tested. Had the hunt been as successful as was expected the party would have returned by noon. It is interred that the money cannot be found. LEXINGTON, McLean Co., Aug. 17.-Corn is suffering for rain in this community. Quanti-ties of corn and oats are coming in, and clouds of dust float up in every direction from moving teams. The hog-chotera is making fearful in-roads among the hogs in this part of McLean County.

NERRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
STANTON, Stauton Co., Aug. 18.—Small grain of all kinds more or less injured by excessive wet weather. Very little wheat in condition to thresh. But a small amount will be sold for the next two months. | Corn prospects very

Indianola, Red Willow Co., Aug. 18.—There has never been such crops in Red Willow County as this season. The corn crop will be extraordinary.

York, York Co., Aug. 18.—Spring wheat is

about all cut and in stack. Crop somewhat damaged by rain. Oats are greatly damaged sixth street and Fifth avenue, Officer Meather was fatally shot. Terence Clark, John Hurley, and Edward Casey were arrested. by rains. Prospects for coru splendid.

NEBRASKA CITY, Otoc Co., Aug. 18.—Spring wheat considerably damaged by rain. Oats heavy but burt. Barley large crop. Very little No. 3 in market.
ALEXANDRIA, Thaver Co., Aug. 18.—Spring DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 18.—One Johnson, ALEXANDRIM, Thaver
Wheat mostly in stack.
Outs are turning out very fine. We shall have fine crops this season of all kinds.
PLYMOUTH, Jefferson Co., Aug. 18.—The beavy rains have been quite injurious to the grain crops. Some fields will not be cut at all. Prospects for corn were never better. colored man who lives at Logansport, Ind., and whose wife has been on a visit to friends in this whose wife has been on a visit to friends in this city for some time, came in on the 10 o'dock train last night, and while waiking along the street at a very late hoursof the night, met his wife in an unfrequented spot with John Bell. Becoming jeahous he seized his wife, and, drawing his revolver, began fring at Bell, who ran and escaped injury. Three shots were free, and Bell says it was a very close call.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 17.—The following rop reports are received: Becker County—Wheat yield twenty to thirty-ve bushels per acre, mostly No. 1. Corn looking plendid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18—1 a. m.—Indica-tions—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, warmer or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly crow-Wing County-Not much wheat raised Noble County-Wheat yield about eight bushels

per acre.

Nicollet County-Threshing shows a larger yield than expected; lowest report fourteen bushels per acre. but quality poor.
St. Croix and Chippews Valleys, Wis., report-larger yields than in Southern Minnesota, ranging from fifteen to twenty-six bushels per acre. ing from fitted to twenty-six bushels per acreMostly No. 2 about one-quarter rejected, and
nearly as much No. 1.

Millers prodounce the wheat in Southeastern
Minnesota unfit for flouring, but elsewhere it is
believed the crop will make good flour, though
requiring an unusual quantity of wheat to make
a barrel of flour.

Northern Pacific wheat from the Red River
farms grades at Duluth extra No. 1.

warmer or parily cloudy weather, winds mostly southwesterly nearly stationary pressure.

For (this) the lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 18.—A remarkable change set in here to-day, being one of the most oppressive we have had this season; thermometer 98 in the shade, with a hot wind. At the time of witting—10:30 p. m.—it is 89, without a breath of air stirring. The atmospheric pressure is extremely depressing, and all seem ressure is excremely depressing, and all anting for a breath of fresh air. IOWA.

Special Disnatches to The Tribune.
PALMYRA, Warren Co., Aug. 18.—Fifty per 6:63 a.m. 29,887 70 45 S. E. 4 .72 Li. rda. 11:18 a.m. 29,837 78 82 S. W 8 . Gloudy. 2:00 p.m. 22,833 81 78 W 8 . Gloudy. 3:53 b. m. 28,830 71 60 N. E. 4 .04 Th Th Each College. 0:20 p. m. 27,822 77 81 E. 5 5 Fair. 0:18 p. m. 29,837 70 91 E. 2 Fair. cut damage to wheat from blight. Large amount is being threshed from the shock and will be sold at once. Yield varies from two and one-balt to fitteen bushels to the acre.

Webster Gry, Hamilton Co., Ang. 18.—Spring wheat bighted at least one-balf. About all stacked. Corn now promises an abundant crop. No threshing yet.

Sac City, Sac Co., Ang. 18.—Harvest over. Stacking well along. Weather fine. Wheat does not promise to yield well. Other small grain good. Corn will be a very heavy crop. Considerable wheat likely to go forward soon. Maximum. 82; minimum. 70. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Aug. 1

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatches to The Tribune. WOODSTOCK, Richland Co., Aug. 18.—Hops a otal failure. Wheat hardly worth cutting. FOND DU LAC, Fond du Lac Co., Aug. 18 .-Vheat will yield fifteen bushels in the eastern Balf of the county. Not more than twelve in the western half. Wheat will be threshed early. Farmers disposed to sell. Too busy to bring forward yet.

MANHATTAN, Riley Co., Abg. 18.—Farmers are disposed to hold wheat, Wheat injured by PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Arrived, the steam-thip Illinois, from Liverpool. PLYMOUTH, Aug. 18.—A steamer for Antwest wat in the stack. Corn prospects excellent.

Lyons, Rice Co., Aug. 18.—Large proportion of the wheat has been threshold. for New York, probably the D. Steinman, was picken at Eddystone, light. Sunday mornes, with propellers disabled. Assistance has been the wheat has been threshed and sold. Prospects now good in our county for a large field.

sent.
Livenpool. Aug. 18.—The steamships Cityol
Montreal and Promeranian, from New York,
remistryania, from Philadelphia, and Circassia,
from Quebec, have arrived out. Special Disputch to The Tribune Venmilion, Clay Co., Aug. 18,-A few gra oppers flying over, going south. Cutting all Squelching a Lecturer.

In one of the mining towns of California some bare of a follow from Oregon recently a livered a lecture, after baying been extensive advertised, and was so oreany and interminate that when he had talked nearly two holirs rough miner, probably a little the worse in liquor, rose and drew his revolver upon his "Now dry up," he said, "We've had enough o your chinning, and if you don't stop short of lil blow you through. We don't ask our chiback this time; but you must't come back he arim. If you do you'd better bring your of along—you'll find it cheaper for your ask otros," The lecturer, as may be inferred stopped, and agreed solemnly never to mainself a second time upon that town. Doubless, he will keep his word. ne. Half a crop of small grain. Weath

Washington, Franklin Co., Aughls.-Wheat Hing lively at fair prices. Corn prospects not MILWAUKEE FREIGHT RATES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—It has been determined to advance the rates of eastward-bound freight by lake and rail in a ratio to correspond with the increase of all-rail rates determined at yesterday's meeting in Chicago. The tariff

agreed upon here, to go into effect immedialely, as follows: On flour, to New York, 30 cents; a Boston and other New England points, 60; a Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, 40; to Philadelphia, 46; to Baltimore, 44; to Buffald a For fourth-class freight, including grain, provisions, etc., one-balt the rate on flour will a charged. Passenger travel westward by lain continues excellent.

CRIME.

secoming involved in a quarrel over the matter to to blows, and had it rough-and-tumble, r ather-m-law coming out best. This so enre-Maj. Scroggns, that he went home, and a gonsulting friends, sent a challenge to the R

constituting freedes, self-a charlenge to the marging agreed gentleman, which was promptly decline by the said gentleman. The Major then you to his friends that he would get the best of the said gentleman.

nd a dirk, so as to be fully orepared neagonist out on sight. The Rever

emergency, and went about his spiri

as usual. Yesterday the two men chanded meet on horseback in the road near the Doctor house. Maj. Seroggins exclaimed, a hellish sueer, "Aha! Pye 20t you now!" The Doctor replied, "Keep cool! The Major replied, "Ten minutes to say you prayers." By this time they were ten page apart, and the imprompting displayers.

prayers." By this time they were ten p apart, and the impromptin duel was soon take place. Dr. Hill said, "Well, str. ready," at the same time drawing a derri Maj. Scroggins said, "And so am f. Maj. https://doi.org/10.1001/j.j.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 18.—On the Fourth

July last James Gilmore, a trusted employe of the United States Express Company in this city, embezzied \$13,000 of the money intrusted to

his keeping and disappeared. He crossed the river into Kentucky, bade farewell to his family,

and started on horseback into the interior

FATALLA SHOT.

BLUCKY FOR BELL!

THE WEATHER.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

the State. For weeks he wandered thr

Sex Had to Say ... A Scene in THE CHURCH MILITANT. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 15.—Inform A Few Portraits of the St cation of Women Con which occurred yesterday in Rutherford Cou n the western part of North Carolina, in wal in-law, Maj. Andrew Scroggins. It app Paris, July 31.-It was that Scroggins, while in a passion, about a wee ago, stripped and whipped Dr. Hill's young ward shudder that I tion to attend a meeting laughter. Scroggins' wife was prese he paid no attention to the tearful and inflicted poinful chastisement of As soon as the father heard of the law's conduct, he went to him manded an explanation. Scroggins had acted on the impulse of the mo

Rights Congress
I should have been e fair politicians, moralists the Rue Cadet alone, but, personal, to be sure, but est that I have no hesitati ather, I was this morn f matrimony; pledged, like the poor mot the fatal light of not only doomed, joicing in my own ap joicing in my own application in my own appl greeebly the words "Wed to my ears. What! they have duties! They they have duties! They refuse to bend to be strongest! Was such a t female folly have broug pats? We have taken the

PAR

Farming in

Woman's Rights

What a Profane Indi

Wrongs --- A Vis male Cor

bility of making laws f ries, and "STILL THEY AR Then other mournful refle the audacity of these wor Congress in Paris, who the powers that were had the powers that were had ble request for permissio subjects being how open discussed in the full blas ment seemed to me the discusse,—a social pestile must be grappied with the forbearance, men should the rod to slip from there ever? And then, buckin as I inwardly passed in tingencies which might exercise my own lawful a us brave the lioness in he In a retired half of the Rue Cadet, known as the the usual haunt and the Free-Masous of Finer, or, to speak A fitting place for-an un here went forth the limp denied the existence of a was to be published the bellion against man, crelikeness of the Deity. Chat the mystic symbols of at the triangles, the bawrings between the disupporting the still ding my horrified glances straform at the end of the moment was at hand. I most awful of imaginable of ple request for permi

of strong-mind preparing to discuss the mand Rights.
From the instant I entericle of manly vigor had a lost, annihilated, cowed, these infuriated females, them appear more drespaynx have looked as abed yietims with her t spaynk have looked as shed victims with her to stolen for aught we kno some Family Heraid or N day). So may the Gorgo nearts of mortals as he them to stone. These we I was the offender. But an augush sat upon my bear at the reporters deed the platform was ado one in the centre, for Julia Ward Howe and the left, for the Secret

the left, for the Se Mile. Eugenie Pierre; nent members. Mile.

an, who has been beau
pensive brow is overhung
which from time to tim
pretty, playtul smile at
and her next-door neigh
comrades of the press we
of all ages between 30 an
M. RICH a pervous, energetic gen

60's—waits some time ceedings, to give Mrs. I But Mrs. Howe is ill "I am aweary, awear said he at the end of a squebody clse, a gentle was elected to replace to business of the meeting v Eugenic realing the pro-What she said it w Miss Eugenie, whatever not been blessed by Pr quence or a clear enunc however, distinguishabi however, distinguishable on the History of Womb by Mr. Theodore Stantor Wherein had been con beaching the age of Adam to outheir equals—and supering the angel, all for his influence was an angel, all for his influence was ever beneficially of the ugly serious to protest. He wrath around he should defiance. Woman an Woman the triend of was and had ever been, soul, and, as for Mr.

soul, and, as for Mr. tails, they were false,— Terrible silence followers laughed Mr. Stanton to card defiautly upon the card defiactly upon the hat firmly upon his head the room, heedless of it now arose on all sides. Wanted to now," he rem made his exit. "There won't have anything mo all by myself."

To tell the truth. I was fightened. Miss E uneasily on the platform as if he rather wished he significant chuckle we A significant chuckle was porters, and I feit a gle

several ladies had e

was going on, and the is an array.—great Heaver critics are disappointed think that most of the Woman's Rights must leady of thought was a lady of thought at temper, probably well, plain. I noticed beculiarly irritating with great yellow s ing. She had a trunlikely moments, an ers with interjectiona which invariably put of exuberant proport don the indehency of but what matter cause, in common wit cause, in common with bers of the Congress of extremely free with ad to blush badly between the bird-of. set were the bird of site sex it was plaints. Man has nothing to e aor sympathy, nor mi wither strong-ininded perchance, but barshe The subject set do berhaps the most impail have to deal with, all have course of the considered in air its to admit, sometimes quence.

M. Tony Revillon

PUTTING OUT TH

ere, to go into effect immediately, a flour, to New York, 50 cents; to other New Epgland points, 60; to and Schenectady, 40; to Philasso Battimore, 44; to Buffalo, 25, ass freight, including grain, provischalit the rate on flour will be senger travel westward by lake client.

PARIS.

Wrongs --- A Visit to the Fe-

Sex Had to Say About Women

... A Scene in the House.

1 Few Portraits of the Strong-Minded The Edn

cation of Women Considered-Baby-

tion to attend a meeting of the Woman's Rights Congress now sitting in Paris. I should have been content enough to let the

r politicians, moralists, and philosophers of Rue Cadet alone, but for one solemn fact;

readers into confidence. I am on the brink—or, rather, I was this morning,—on the very brink of matrimony; piedged, pinioned, doomed, and, like the poor moth that hovers above the fatal light of some enticing candle, set only doomed, but actually resistent in my own approaching missions.

joicing in my own approaching misfortune it will readily be understood, then, how disa

ito my ears. What! they want rights, when

they have duties! They despise our authority!
They refuse to bend to bend to the will of the

pust we have taken the trouble and responsi billy of making laws for them all these centu

"STILL THEY ARE NOT HAPPY!"

Then other mournful reflections presented themsives to my mind. I was struck especially by the sudacity of the women in daring to hold a Cougress in Paris, where four years ago the the powers that were had sternly refused a hum-

ple request for permission to consider the very

subjects being now openly and unostentatiously subjects being now openly and unostentatiously discussed in the full blaze of day. The movement seemed to me the symptom of a hideous disease,—a social pestilence,—something that must be grappled with boldly, lest, by a weak forhearance, men should allow the sceptre and the rod to slip from their too gentle hands forever! And then, buckling on my moral armor at inwardly passed in review the various con-

ever! And then, buckling on my moral armor as I inwardly passed in review the various contingencies which might speedily oblige me to exercise my own lawful authority, I said, "Let us brave the lioness in her den."

In a retired balf of the top of a house in the Rue Cadet, known as the Salle du Grand Orient, the usual haunt and temple of the atheistic Free-Masons of France, I bearded her, or, to speak correctly, them. A fitting place for an unboly revolution! From here went forth the implous edict which lately denied the existence of a Supreme Being; here was to be published the new declaration of rebellion against man, created in the image and

STRONG-MINDED WOMEN aring to discuss the story of their Wrongs

ve brow is overhung by clustering ringlets,

which from time to time she shakes with a

semebody else, a gentleman (name unknown), was elected to replace the absent one, and the business of the meeting was commenced by Miss Engenic reading the proces-verbal of the preced-

Eagenc reading the proces-verbal of the preceding seance.

What she said it was hard to make out; for liss Eugenie, whatever her other charms, has not been blessed by Providence with great eloquence or a clear enunciation. Something was, however, distinguishable about a clever treatise on the History of Woman which had been read by Mr. Theodore Stanton, of the United States, wherein had been contained a scathing impeachment of all the male tyrants who, from the age of Adam to our own times, had held their equals—and superiors—in chains. Woman

ngest! Was such a thing possible! Could ale folly have brought the world to such a

bly the words "Woman's Rights" sound

L to be sure, but of such peculiar inter ders into confidence. I am on the brink-or

Farming in France.

male Congress.

CRIME.

CHURCH MILITANT. N. C., Aug. 15.—Information ay to night of a horrible tragedy of yesterday in Rutherford County, a part of North Carolina, in which Wade Hill shot and killed his son-Andrew Scrogrins. It appears is, while in a passion, about a week. I and whipped Dr. Hill's voingest scrogrins' wife was oresent, and abshabd not to burt her sister, but the transfer to the transfer of the state of th

ant on sight. The Reverend Doctor immself to the teeth, in case of an and went about his spiritual work lesteriav the two men chanced to schack in the road near the Doctor's discovering the second section of the second and soll for borial, and the Doctor of the The greatest excitement by the product of the opinion. The deceased was quite a promiand politician. Dr. Hill is a Bap-of great popularity and useful of the State, and has writtened to the section of the State, and has writtened with the product of the state, and has writtened with the product of the state, and has writtened with the product of the state, and has writtened with the product of the state, and has writtened with the product of the state of of the s

GILMORE. al Despatch to The Tribune. a Gilmore, a trusted employe of ates Express Company in this city, 3,000 of the money intrusted to nd disappeared. He crossed the ntucky, bade farewell to his family, a horseback into the interior of a rides he came across Sam Price, country with him. The abundance ich he displayed and some incautions chine let drop led the detective his character. Arriving in Lee detective communicated his sushis character. Arriving in Lee detective communicated his sus-ree monntaineers, who placed Gil-arrest, bound him Mazeppa-like of a horse, and took him to Rich-he was turned over to the proper-etured to Cincinnati. When cap-loudy \$330 or \$430 on his person, to have been roloed of the rest of to have been roloed of the rest of Being hard pressed, however, he confessed that he buried \$11,000 enden, Ky., and offered to officers of the Company to the pocal traim immediately started oner and several detectives, but, up nothing has been heart of the paramotelegraph office at Crittenden, tulars of the sear a can be learned. It been as successful as was expect-would have returned by noon. It hat the money cannot be found.

FATALLY SHOT. K, Aug. 18.—During a row Saturdav my Bell's beer saloon, on Thirty-and Fifth avenue, Officer Meagher that. Terence Clark, John Huriey,

Casey were arrested. UCKY FOR BELL! Ilt., Aug. 18.—One Johnson, 2 who lives at Logansport, Ind., and e time, came in on the 10 o'clock ght, and while waiking along the ry late hour of the night, met his infrequented spot with John Bell.
lous he seized his wife, and, drawlver, began firing at Bell, who ran
injury. Three shots were fired. injury. Three shots it was a very close call.

THE WEATHER. THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, D. C., Aug. 18-1 a. m.-Indica-Tennessee and Ohlo Valleys, rtly cloudy weather, winds mostly the lake region, partly cloudy

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

A, Aug. 18 —Arrived, the steam-

ug. 18 .- A steamer for Antwers

probably the D. Steinman, was stone, light, Sunday morning, disabled. Assistance has been

ug. 18.—The steemships City of omeranian, from New York, om Philadelphia, and Circussian, we arrived out.

lehing a Lecturer.

e maining towns of California, ellow from Oregon recently denfter having been extensively as so dreary said interminable and talked nearly two hours, a coubly a little the worse for drew his revolver upon him he said, "We've had enough of dif you don't stop short of ough. We don't ask our chips our south of the country of the cou

sonal rain, variable winds, nearly aperature and pressure.

or Mississippi and Lower Lower Country, nearly starres and temperature.

Ill remain nearly stationary, and Dispatch to The Tribune.

Ill., Aug. 18.—A remarkable here to-day, being one of the re we have had his season; therather the shade, with a hot wind. At riting—10:30 p. m.—it is 89, without air stirring. The atmospheric Greenety depressing, and all seem overth of fresh air.

CAL OBSERVATIONS.

Lar Has. Winds., vol. Res. Weather

peachment of all the male tyrants who, from the age of Adam to our own times, had held their equals—and superiors—in chains. Woman was an angel, all for iberty and progress, whose influence was ever beneficent.

But, at this juncture, benold an irreverent individual of the ugly sex rose wrathfully in his blace to protest. Heedless of the gathering wrath around, he shouted—nay, screamed—his defiance. Woman an advocate of progress! Woman the triend of liberty! Why, woman was and had ever been, reactionary in hieart and soul, and, as for Mr. Stanton's instorical details, they were false,—

False as The D—L!

Terrible silence followed this unexpected demonstration. A bolder man might have been pardoned. For trembling, but the speaker didn't seem to care a rap. Not even the demined phrases of the President could crush—him. They only made him boldet. He vowed that woman was, had been, and always would be a snare and a delusion; laughed Mr. Stanton to scorn; and, finging his card defiantly upon the plattorn. He stuck his bat firmly upon his head and started forth from the room, heedless of the exerciting cries that now arose on all sides. "I think I've said all I wanted to now," he remarked pleasantly, as he made his exit. "There's my card, citizen. I won't have anything more to do with such a lyng Congress. Fun going to have a Congress all by myself."

To tell the truth, I verily believe the meeting was frightened. Miss Eugenie twitched about minimum. 70.
INBUAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 18-Midnight.
Ir. Thr. Wind Rain Weather.

all by myself."

To tell the truth, I verily believe the meeting was frightened. Miss Eugenie twitched about uneasily on the platform. The President looked as if he rather wished hunself somewhere else. A significant chuckle went along the line of reporters, and I felt a glow of gratitude warm me from the crown of my head to the soles of my fect.

porters, and I feit a glow of gratitude warm me from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet.

Several ladies had entered while this scene was going on, and the platform was fail. Such an array,—great Heaven! They say that all the critics are disappointed authors. I incline to think that most of the female champions of Woman's Rights must be unfortunates

Disappointed or Husbands.

One was a lady (of uncertain age, and as uncertain a temper, probably) rather Israelish in appearance, aggressive, Inssy, corpulent, and—well, plain. I noticed her first, as she wore a teculiarly irritating bird-of-paradise bonnet, with great yellow strings and bows depending. She had a trick of jumping about at unlikely moments, and interrupting the speakers with interjectional expressions of approval, which invariably put them out. Her feet were of exuberant proportions and her ankies (pardon the indelicacy of the digression) were like—but what matter? I only mention it because, in common with many of the fair members of the Congress on the platform, she was so extremely free with them. I declare I wantal to blinsh badly several times. Positively, between the bird-of-Paradise lady and the opposite sex it was platinly a case of war to the kinite. Han has nothing to expect of her: mor pity, aor sympathy, nor mercy. Next to her sat austher strong-inmided one: fafter to the eye, perchance, but barsher to the car.

The subject set down on the programme was beriaps the most important which the Congress will have to deal with,—the education of women. In the course of the insecting the matter was sonsidered in all its bearings; and, I am bound lo admit, sometimes with much ability and eioquence.

M. Tony Revillon began by an attack on the

to France. It is over a century now since the indignant rode of Jean Jacques Rousseau was lifted in condemnation of the crying evit; but, even in this year of grace, statistics show that '18,000 unfants are sent away from Paris annually to baby-farms in the provinces. Over 7,000—that is, about 40 per cent—of the helpiess innocents die therê. Of the rest, many grow up infirm and crippled for fire. When Jean Jacques wrote, the state of things was far worse. Half the children born died every year for want of their mothers' milk. The pernicious practice of giving infants to the charge of hireling wet-nurses is not confined to the richer classes. The poor mother is almost as frequent an offender against the law of Nature as the wealthy one, though generally the reasons are different. Fashion, dress, the claims of "society," a certain laziness and self-ish fear of injuring her own health, usually prompt the rich mother. Hard work, want of time, and the means of paying for nourishing food, in the majority of cases are the causes amongst the lower classes.

The evil is not only a danger to the children. Woman's Rights and Woman's What a Profane Individual of the Ugly PARIS, July 31.—It was not without an in-ward shudder that I accepted an invita-

food, in the majority of cases are the causes amongst the lower classes.

The evil is not only a danger to the children so beartlessly abandoned to the tender mercies of hirelings. As an English lady, who spoke after M. Revillon, truly remarked, it is a cruel injustice to to the children of the wet-nurses. It was not till recently that the French began to realize the mattonal peri that sonfronts them. While the population of every other country in Europe increases, that of France has long been absolutely stationary, or decreasing. No nation can afford to disregard such facts in these days of universal armaments and Gatting guns.

But what of Woman's Rights, you may ask! These are woman's faults and sins; but they concern the rights of children, male and female. The next speaker, a gentle-featured, kindly, and intelligent old Dutch lady, read a most thoughtful and interesting paper on the EARLY EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

She very sensibly observed that our ideas of the world are formed by our impressions, which She very sensibly observed that our ideas of the world are formed by our impressions, which begin to affect us as soon as ever we have seen the light. Long before girls or boys have been taught anything, they have often, unconsciously to themselves, formed their own little system of life, and it is value to attempt to alter it in later years. The question of Kindergartens occupied a large place in the discussion. Nearly every speaker was in favor of their introduction into France. Mme. Van Kaike, the Dutch lady, pointed out the advantages of training children to use their five senses properly from their earliest babyhood, and praised the system adopted at the Kindergarten abroad,—and Holland and America especially,—where the little ones are taught to satisfy their craving for creative activity by making simple toys and trifles, in manufacturing which they train the eye and the touch. Of all the educational methods in existence, she considered that known as the "Natural Method" of Froebel as by far the best. While strongly advocating the higher mental culture of girls, it was not wise to omit the question of

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

to omit the question of PHYSICAL CULTURE, too often neglected. But, above all, "Let us cultivate the upright conscience and the unfattering will, which will carry women salely through the most difficult passages of life."

The last point of the educational problem discussed was that of the co-education of the sexes.

Miss Hotchkiss, a talented American governess, drew a glowing sketch of the colleges and

ess, drew a glowing sketch of the colleges and schools in the United States, where, though much had still to be done for women before they could be satisfied, female education was ar more equitably provided for than in Euro far more equitably provided for than in Europe. Resolutions embodying the ideas of the different speakers having been put to the vote and adopted, the meeting separated. If the Woman's Rights movement went no further than this. I should not have a word to say against it. But I feel too sure, also! that the bird-of-Paradise has not done with us yet.

HARRY ST. MICHEL.

CURRENT GOSSIP. KENTUCKY-MASSACHUSETTS.

ras to be published the new declaration of re-bellion against mao, created in the image and likeness of the Deity. Curiously I gazed round at the mystic symbols graven upon the walls; at the triangles, the banners, and the strange writings between the dingy, gilded columns supporting the still dingier roof. From there my horrified glances strayed finally to the plat-form at the end of the room. The supreme moment was at hand. I was about to face that most awful of imaginable assemblies,—a body of Oh! know ye the land of revolver and rife,
Where the best of old Bourbon like the mountain-stream flows; Where the hair-trigger reigns, or the sharp bowie-

knife 'll Win you your love, while it slaughters your foes? Tis the land of rare beauty, where bright eyes are gleaming,
And belies dress in colors that horses would scare; Where one is bewildered by financial dreaming,

And the best of old whisky will drown all your Tis the land of Old Harry, who, at pleading or poker.

Disconcerted his foes, or cleaned out his friends;
Where witty Ned Marshall, or Proctor, the Joker,
With eloquence lean the fat laughter blends.

"Tis the land of Joe Blackburn, or chin and chin

strong-winded women prenaring to discuss the story of their Wrongs—and Rights.

From the instant I entered the hall every particle of manty vigor had abandoned me. I felt lost, annihilated, cowed, in the midst of ali these infuriated females. Their very calm made them appear more dreadful. So must the Sphynx have looked as she tortured her wretched vectins with her tumpery coundrum (stolen for aught we know to the contrary, from some Family Heraid or New York Ledger of the day). So may the Gorgon have struck awe into nearls of mortals as her dire aspect changed them to stone. These were the offended rebels; I was the offender. But no trace of mental anguish sat upon my browns, with firm tread, I strode through the array of the enemy to a neaf at the reporters' desk.

The piatform was adorned by three tables, but in the centre, for the Presidents, Mrs. Jaina Ward Howe and Mr. Leon Richet; one on the left, for the Secretary of the Congress, Mile. Engenie Pierre; another for some prominent members. Mile. Pierre is a French woman, who has been beautiful, perchance. Her pensive brow is overhung by clustering ringlets, which from time to time she shakes with a masic, Where the children orate soon as set on their ends;
If you differ with one he will soon make you sick
With the builet or bowie that their doctrine defends.
Tis the land of the racer, the Southdown and Dur-

The the land of the racer, the source and noise.

The tropical clime of niegers and noise.

Where men mix mint-juleps, that awfully stir 'em From virtue's straight line and life's equipose.

'The land of the Prentice, so sharp and so merty, who made all the dummers howling complain, where watterson, now, 'twist the champagne and serry.

pretty, playful smile at the world in general and her next-door neighbor in particular. My comrades of the press were of both sexes, and of all ages between 30 and 65. of an ages between 30 and 65.

M. RICHET—
a pervous, energetic geutleman, verging on the 60's—waits some time before commencing proceedings, to give Mrs. Howe a chance of arriving. But Mrs. Howe is ilt or detained elsewhere.

"I am aweary, aweary; she cometn not." said he at the end of about half an hour. So sampholy else a gentleman (name unknown). sherry, Sees visions from sherry but more from chara-Tis a good land to leave if you're slow on the trig-

or fail in your notions the natives to please
Setter a Yankee schoolmaster or a jolly old nigge
Than seek that sweet land after verses the these WATTERSON'S RETORT.

Alas! 'tis true, we're sometimes quich Too quick, perhaps—on trigger, And now and then a drunken foot Will cally on a notice.

Will raily on a nigger.
We play a little game of draw,
But draw it fair, not foully:
And speak our mind out right from taw,
Instead of keeping owlly. You're right-our girls are fair to see,

But that's not had their ment.
They've soul along with their ment.
And womannood and spirit.
The same which, by Pacific seas @
Or on the Rio Grande,
Makes all who had from Olu Kentuck
Herovici and hade. It pleases you, in accents rude,

Their dresses to deride them,
Forgetting that God's beauty
Is all they nave to guide them.
The colors of the rainbow you.
Shall see wherever you ones,
And why not round and round our girls,
As through and through our binegrass

I'd rather live in Old Kentuck. And be a nigger's brindle, Than toil for bread in Yaukceland, Apprenticed to a sundle;
Where preachers go a courtin'
The wives of other preachers,
And proos frauds are pleatiful
Among e'en Sunday teachers;

Where forgery is a fine art, Where forgery is a fine art, Emograziement ain honor; Where, if a woman goes astray. She takes new glories on her; Where little boys are murderers, And little girls are mangled; And therety and conscience Have long ago been strangled;

Where hatred takes a sharper edge

Where natived takes a snarper edge From bigotry and maine; And men and women starve beneath The shadow of the palace. Where all is rank and mean pretense in politics and letters. And fools like this turn up their toss And cavil at their betters.

Rati on, poor fool, rati on and on, Rail on, noor-fool, rail on and oh,
Of Yankee wits a sample.
A fool's a fool wherever found,
But worst of all a damphoot.
And, if you should a notion take
To pay us a fixing visit.
We'il only point you to our foot,
And bid you kneel and kiss it.

T TWENTY PACES, WITH RIFLES. Judge Edward McGowan gives, in the Sun Francisco Post of Aug. 3, some reminiscences of a quel in California in the years when the ty-mners" were still the leading men of the state. During the Convention to revise the City Charter in 1853, the San Francisco Hera'd, lig. She had a trick of jumping about at unlikely moments, and interrupting the speak as which interjectional expressions of approval, which invariably put them out. Her feet were of exuberant proportions and her ankies (pardon the indelicacy of the digression) were like—but what matter? I only mention it because, in common with many of the fair members of the Congress on the platform, she was obtained by the congress on the platform, she was obtained by the congress of the platform, she was obtained by the congress of the platform, she was obtained badly several times. Positively, between the bird-of-Paradise lady and the opposite sex it was plainly a case of war to the knife. Wan has nothing to expect of her; mor pity, and asympathy, nor mercy. Next to her sat authers strong-inned one: fairer to the eye, perchance, but harsher to the ear.

The subject set down on the programme was bechaps the most important which the Congress will have to deal with,—the education of women in the course of the meeting the most important which the Congress will have to deal with,—the education of women in the course of the meeting the most important which the Congress will have to deal with,—the education of women in the course of the meeting the most important which the Congress will have to deal with,—the education of women in the course of the meeting the most important which the Congress will have to deal with,—the education of women in the course of the meeting the most important which the Congress will have to deal with,—the education of women in the course of the meeting the matter was been timed to be successful that the first were and the deal of the first were not the first were not the word, which was won by Hamilton Bowie.

The subject set down on the programme was been promised to the first were not the first was a beautiful morning of the flow of the first was a beautiful morning of the flow of the first was a beautiful morning of the flow of the first was a beautiful morning of the flow of the first was a beautif edited by John Nugent, had severely criticised

New York, should load both weapons in the presence of the seconds and friends of both parties, each using their own powder. When Hayes' rifle came to be loaded I handed Mr. Hackett a full charge and a half charge of powder. He looked rather astonished. This amount of powder was necessary to make the shooting of his weapon effective. I was familiar with it. I then handed him the bullet, and saw that it was well rammed home. The articles for the meeting were read by Mr. Bowie, and the principals placed in position. I faced Col. Hayes and put into his hands the rifle with the hair-trigger set. At the words: 'Are you ready, gentlemen?' Hayes' weapon, from a jar or a touch of the set trigger, went off into the air. This caused some confusion, and Mr. Bowie approached me and said that he would take his principal and retire from the field. I replied: 'Mr. Bowie, this, is purely accidental. We are here to render you the satisfaction demanded of us, and shall remain in the field till you signify to us that you have received it.' It was all arranged, however, and we loaded up Hayes' piece again, and at the word fire, after they had wheeled into position, both missed.

"After we had loaded for a second shot, Mr. tie—five for Beecher, five for Brough. The contest was finally determined by the "toss of a copper," using a coin of the old cumbrous kind known as "Bungtown," a popular circulating medium for more than half a centusy before the days of pickets and little cents.

days of nickeis and little cents
"Heads for Beecher, tails for Brough," exclaimed Capt. White. as J. W. McCullouch
flipped the copper into the air. It was a miscall for the young minister. Tails showed up.
Beecher lost the railroad office; the church and
the country retained his life-long services in the
pulpit.

The foregoing facts were narrated by Capt.

The foregoing facts were narrated by Capt.

White, now deceased, while sojourning with the writer at the Maxwell House in Nashville, Tenn., in the winter of 1959-770.

E. M. Barnum. THE PHILOSOPHY OF STRIKES.

"Where are you going with the pupples, m

little man?" asked a gentleman of a small boy

vesterday, whom he met with three pupe in

basket. wheeled into position, both missed.

"After we had loaded for a second shot, Mr. Broderick, who was watching events, told me to say to Tom not to fire till the word two, as he had observed that Mr. Nugent could not get around well on account of the wound in his ieg, received in the Cottar duel. I gave the information to Tom, and he did as directed. At the second fire Nugent 'shot wide of the mark,' and Hayes drew his body down, taking deliberate aim, and fired, and hif his adversary in the right arm, the builet entering below the elbow, shattering his arm, entered his side, and passed out near the shoulder-biade, causing a painful but not a dangerous wound. After Mr. Nugent had fired he brought his weapon to an 'order arms, stood erect, keeping his position, awaiting his adversary's shot. What a terrible moment, it was for his friends who were looking on!" "He fell gracefully forward. Mr. Broderick ran to bim, and called for some one to bring a glass of water. There was an Irish cavalry company present, of which Col. Hayes was Captain, and they rent the air with wild shouts of joy. Some of them attempted to rush up and embrace their Captain. We kept them at bay as well as we could, and Joe Stokes flourished a revolver in aiding us. I called out to them to 'Keep back! that they were killing us with kindness.' I feit mortified that my friends and the friends of my principal should act in this (to say the least), indecorous manner; but, under "I want a pup for my little boy to play with; what do you say to letting me take one of "I'll sell you one," spoke up the boy, with

"After we had loaded for a second shot, Mr.

the friends of my principal should act in this (to say the least) indecorous manner; but, under the excitement of the moment, they had forgot-

the excitement of the moment, they had novoc-ten their manhood, and also were overjoyed at their Captain coming off victor in the fight. "In a few moments Mr. Bowle addressed me, stating that he would take his principal from the fieid. I bowed to him, placed Col. Haves in a carriage, and drove to his residence, where we dired.

"Afterward Col. Tom Hayes and Mr. Nugent

became inseparable friends, upon the principle, I suppose, of Co. Damas in the play of the 'Lady of Lyons': 'How well I like a man after I have once fought him.'"

SWALLOWING A DIAMOND RING.

Yesterday morning the young lady who swal-

owed the diamond ring, Miss Emma Brusley, of

No. 319 Front street, was arraigned before

Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Court.

She not only hung her bead when called up to

answer the charge, but clutched nervously at the railing for support, and to all appearances

she was very ili. She has been in the hands of

Dr. Fluher eyer since she made the confession

of naving swallowed the ring, and he has used

his best endeavors to recover the missing property. So far, however, his efforts have not

met with the success they undoubtedly deserve.

Mrs. Rebecca Schlesinger, of No. 156 Henry

street, attended the court, and tearfully told

how her favorite jewel had been stolen. She

met the prisoner, she stated, at the bath-house

in Grand street. She went down there on Mon-

day evening to have a cheap bath, and prisoner

was an attendant there. She took off her dia-

mond ring, which was worth \$400, and placed it

in a pocketbook, together with her diamond ear

in a pocketbook, together with her diamond earrings. Mrs. Senlesinger here spread out before
the Justice her plump little hand, on winch a
solitary gold ring glittered, and gave a sigh. "I
never thought nothing when I went into the
bath." she said; and then she hesitated and
filled up the pause with another sigh. "Well,
go on, my good woman," kindly urged the Justice. "Well, when I came out of the bath I put
on my clotnes and dressed myself, and asked
for my valuables; she, the prisoner, handed me
my little bag, but the ring was gone; that's all,
Judge."

demed having seen the missing ring, and was locked up until 5 o'clock the next morning,

when a Constable took her to the bath to look for it. The bath-house was thoroughly searched, she giving every assistance so willingly that the detective began to think that

willingly that the detective began to think that there was some mistake with regard to the apprehension. When they returned to the station-house she complained of being ill.

"What's the matter?" asked the officer, in not the kindest [ashion.

"I don't know."

"Would you nike a doctor?"

"Yes. please."

"I don't know; I'm very sick." Then she added with a blush: "You know that ring! Well, I-I swallowed it," and then she burst

before dawn his unhappy patient more than once "wished she were dead." The Doctor

ner nead and refused to answer. Under these circumstances there was no course open except to follow the Doctor's advice, and wait for further developments of the case." Miss Brusley was taken to the station-house, and the Justice suggested that if she day not speedily develop." The missing property or show signs of recovering it, she should be sent to Bellevue toosoffar.

HOW BEECHER LOST THE TOSS

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 2 .- To the Editor o

the Sun : In 1844 Beccher was the young pastor

of a church in indianapolis, on a meagre salary

of acout \$450 per annum. At a meeting of

for some new and live man as President of the Company. This was the earliest completed rathroad in the State of Indiana, and at that

road for that year the Board was casting about

late the incumbent of this office was the late

Samuel Merrell, a man of quiet and retiring habits, of not much fore in the new enterprise of railroading, and who was formerly President of the Indiana State Bank at Indianapolis. This Board of Directors comprised many men

who have made their impress as prominent citi-

cens of the Hoosier State and of the nation

Among them was Chancey Rose, of Terre Haute, afterward owner of the ferre Haute & Indian

apolis Railroad and founder of the Newsboys'

Home in New York City. Others were R. H.

Winslow, long and favorably known as senior member of the banking house of Winslow Lanier & Co., New York; J. D. Lanier, after-

Dr. Fluher was at once sent for, and to him

'Yes, please."
But, tell me, where are you ill!"

"I'll sell you one," spoke up the boy, with true American enterorise.

"I sell you this vellow one for half a dollar, the black one for 75 cents, and the spotted one is worth a dollar.

"I think my boy would like the spotted one best, but you ask too much for it. You had intended drowning all of them, but I'll give you 25 cents and save you the trouble of drowning the spotted one." "Twenty-five cents for that spotted pup!"
exclaimed the boy; "I can't stand it; taxes it

ollar."

" But you intend to drown—"

" Take the black one at 75 cents."

" My little boy wouldn't like the black one
" Take the yaller one at half-a-dollar, and h

high; rent is high; groceries is high; oil is down

"Take the value one at half-a-dollar, and he's dog-cheap."
"I don't like his color."
"Well, then, you'd better tell your little boy to play with his toes," and he continued on his way to the river, remarking that "no party can lead-beat his way on me these hard times.

A GALLANT JUDGE. A good story is told of a former Judge of ertain court in the Bay State, whose hair wa whitened by the frosts of near 70 winters before he left the bench. Entering a Boston & Mai Railway car one day, he saw but half a seat va cant, and that by the side of a very pretty young lady, gorgeously arrayed. The Judge was great admirer of the ladies, and he immediatel great admirer of the ladies, and he immediately started for the seat. "Ah! beg pardon, Madam," said his Honor, "but is this seat engaged?" No, sir." modestly replied the fair occupant of the other half. The Judge took the seat, and, glancing again at the dazzling beauty by his side, he thought he recognized in her a lany he had met somewhere, and yet could not tell when or where. Finally he ventured to ask, "Madam" said his Honor,—"Madam, your face looks very familiar. I must have met you before, but really I cannot recollect—""Yes," answered the bunch of roses by his aide.—"yes," answered the bunch of roses by his aide.—"yes." answered the bunch of roses by his side .- " ve old buster, likely 'nough you have; it was on in June you sent the up for thirty days, and it already eleven times you've sent me up for sit pie drunks." Exit the Judge.—Exchange.

QUIPS. . . Stern necessity-The rudder. We have seen the phonograph. It is a perfect

nockery. The Port Chester Journal thinks that "a velweutionist is a proof that sound has color." "Who fired the Ephesian dome?" asks the editor of the Nation. Wonder Ephesuspects us -Cincinnati Saturday Night.

A farmer up at Cohoes has been churnin coat's milk. He declares of the product that i is the acme of excellence, the butter of butter. We own a couple of bonds in a Western rail-

road that hasn't paid anything since '66; then, as we are a "lecherous bondholder," "must go" all the same.—Boston Post. A doctor went out for a day's hunting, and or coming home complained that he hadn't killed anything. "That's because you didn't attend to your legitimate business," said his wife.

Roston Commerc at Builetin: It was Cyprus-sure principle that elevated How many mourners are necessary at the

"But what did you do?"

"But what did you do?"

"I refused to leave until I had my ring, and an officer was sent for."

Detective Johnson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, said that when he arrived at the baths Mrs. Schlesinger was loudly lamenting her loss, and a number of women were in loud sympathy with her. For a time he could scarcely make out what was the matter, but at length he greaned something of the cause of the disturbance, and took the attendant into custody. She denied having seen the missing ring, and was A contemporary says, "Editors' eyes should
A contemporary says, "Editors' eyes should Now that affairs are settled, Bismarck is inquiring, "Kaiser, don't you want to buy a dorg!" When did the ce-cedars of Lebanon secede?— Boston Post. When Mt. Lebanon had its trees-on.

Did you ever see a pen hold'er, and the ink-stand by and never interfere? Talk of your dastardly outrages after that, will you!—New York News. He did interfere, and erased her out.—Camden Post. Did he injure rub her?

The Police Commissioners have decided that members of an audience may hiss a performance and not be put out. Those who hiss are often very much put out—by the performance. The next question is will the ladies be permitted to

hys-sterics.

"Excuse me, miss," said a polite old gentleman to an otherwise well-dressed young lady on Washington street, "but are you aware that somebody has jammed your hat quite badly?"

"It's all right, sir, it's a Ne Yark hat, and the fashion," repixed she, with a toss of the head, as she sweet away, leaving the o.g. looking after her with a stare of astonishment.

HOT FOR HINER.

Dr. Figner was at once sent for, and to him she reiterated the statement. "Yes." he said, quite calmity, as if it were only an aching tooth that might possibly require extracting, "we'll soon in it." A strong emetic was administered to the girl, and various other methods were tried, which can be better imagined than described. The Doctor was with her all hight, and before dawn his junkneys patient more than An Indignant Citizen of Fond du Lac Opens up His Record in Defense of the Dead Banker.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

once "wished she were dead." The Doctor persevered, however, in the hope of being able to produce the missing jewel in court as in evidence of his professional skill and research. He met with several results, altogether unparalleled, and entirely opposed to the theses of modern surgery, and which will be of use to him in the compitation of his treatise on the internal economy of human nature, but the ring eluded his professional linger. At So'clock yesterday morning he looked up from his work and solemnly ejaculated, "We must wait!"

Justice Otterbourg asked the girl what she had to say in reply to the charge, but she hung her head and refused to answer. Under these circumstances there was no course one except. FOND DE LAC, Wis., Aug. 16 .- In these days of financial distress, it is doubtless proper we extend the mantle of charity to its fullest ex-tent, and pass unnoticed as far as we can the unpleasant features of bankrupt affairs. As rule, the unfortunate individual is ever read and seeks to attach the blame for his failur upon others than himself; and so long as he does this in a manner not calculated to wrongly injure a neighbor, or outrage the community we accept the explanation more in sorrow than anger, and let the whole matter pass into

But when the bankrupt so far forgets common nanhood as that, forsaking truth, forgetting gratitude, and forfeiting all claims to sympathy e recklessly strikes a dead man, and assails the character and memory of one than whom none was ever more respected and honored, th voice of an judignant and outraged community n behalf of honorable men everywhere, turns Prainst the slanderer, and demands the facts unpleasant though they be, be made known to Directors of the Madison & Indianapolis Rail- the world.

William H. Hiner filed his petition in bankruptcy Feb. 26, 1878. He then gave as a reason for his failure the "July riots" of the preceding summer. When, however, on his examination it turned out he was hopelessly insolvent long it turned out he was hopelessly insolvent long before July, he changed his reason and threw the blame upon his partner. Alexander White, Esq. This also falling to "hold water." it clearly appearing Mr. W. had nothing to do with the office, books, or management of the business (being the inechanical superintendent), Hiner cowardly pointed to the "city of the dead." to this forefer closed to mortal speech, and with lying tonghe boldly charged Edwin H. Galloway, the man who gave him all the fortune, all the business success, and all the position of honor in this community he ever had with being the cause of his financial ruin.

Had this accusation been confined to simply the wandering, unsettled, and unreliable mutterings of Hiner's voice within this community, it would have passed unbeeded and unnoticed.

the wandering master and the community, it would have passed unbeeded and unnoticed. But when it reasted the dignity of a gublished communication—professing to be from head quarters and official—in The Sunday Tributus, this community in which Mr. Galloway fred so long and in such high respect, said with one accord, "Let the real facts be ascertained and made known, otherwise the readers of The Tribuna among Mr. Galloway's acquaintances outside Fond du Lac may be grievously initied by this monstrous prevarication." It is doubtless the fact, that until the long list of creditors, the nature of their criation, was published and became known, Mr. Hiner had the sympathy of the people in his misfortaine. It was supposed the fadure was a legitimate one, directly attributable to depression of business and shrinkage of values.

values.

But gradually it became evident the concern had been insolvent for years, during which time long-saved, hard earned money of working-women, school-teathers, orphans, old men, and decrepit females, had been borrowed by Hiner, at times and under tircumstances he knew to a morai certainty the money could not be repaid.

(Upwards of \$13,000 owing to women alone, in some instances unsecured, and the last dol-

(Upwards of \$13,000 owing to women alone, in some instances unsecured, and the last dollar they had in the world.)

The gulf between honor and infamy is not spanned at a single step.

Slowiy at first, but gradually increasing, a man arises (!) from a petty \$200 swindle of the servant girl to the dignity of a \$10,000 defalcation of a Masonic trus' fund, and thence by regular promotion to base slander of our honored dead.

Mr. Hiner in brief charges that in December, 1873, he indorsed a \$5,000 note made by U. D. Mihills & Co. for the First National Bank of Madison under a special verbal promise of Mr. Galloway to save him harmless; that the note was not paid, Galloway did not keep his promise, and he (Hiner) became in consequence a bankrupt to the tune of \$60,000.

The principal business-men and citizens of the city well acquainted with Mr. Galloway during his lifetime express the most positive conviction that Hiner's story is absolutely laise. The 'array of facts brought to substantiste this conclusion appear perfectly overwhelming. For instance, the note was made in December, 1873, and became due, and was repeatedly renewed by Higer, until the masers. U. D. Mihills & Co. stance, the note was made in December, 1873, and became due, and was repeatedly renewed by Hiner, until the makers, U. D. Mihills & Co., failed; then Hiner took up the note by giving his own, and repeatedly through 1874 and 1875 renewed his own as it fell due. During all this time Galloway, a wealthy man, a banker, generous, and scruppiously conscientious, was hiving and doing business in the same city with Hiner, and it does not appear Hiner ever asked Galloway to keep the pretended verbal promise, or even spoke to him on the subject of the note in question.

In the summer of 1875 Galloway's health failed, not rapidly, for he continued to be out around more or less until February, 1876, professedly engaged in closing up his various business interests while strength was spared. It

ess interests while strength was spared. It

ressedly engaged in closing up his various business interests while strength was spared. It required on Hiner's part but the simple mention of a bona fide claim against Galloway and it would have been promptly canceled by payment. He never mentioned it to any one, so far as can be learned. In May, 1876, Galloway died; his estate was duly probated and closed up. No claim by Hiner, and not until within the past sixty days was Galloway's name publicity mentioned in connection with the note.

These simple facts alone seem to preclude the idea that Hiner ever had, or even thought be had, a claim on Galloway. But they are light weights in the balance as compared to other facts which the diligence of Mr. Galloway's many friends have brought to light.

The difficulty of refuting a claimed private conversation between two men (for Hiner bretends they were alone) live years ago, and one of the principals now dead, will readily be understood. But it must be confessed, although the movement has required travel, long search, and extended investigation, it has been most successful. Reduced to three neads, Hiner's claim is that Galloway.

**Forst—Induced bim to sign the lot.

**Second—Promised to protest bim from loss, and the fit.

Seamd-Fromised to protect bim from loss,

The reader will not fail to appreciate the fear-ful havoe made in these propositions in the rec-ord evidence, hermatter given.

Upon inquiry made at the First National Bank of Madhson, it was assertained that Mr. Breeze J. Stevens, of that city, ranking high as a lawyer and citizen, himself a Director of the bank, was sent to Fond du Lac to collect, se-cure, or otherwise close out a \$15.000 debt due cure, or otherwise close out a \$15,000 debt due the bank from U. D. Minills & Co. That Mr.

at the close of the transactions in Fond di Lac, and is a true record of the facts as I then understood them. Now not another word."

As Mr. Stevens passed over the papers he "There's one thing about this matter I shall never forget. I gave Mr. Hiner, at his request, on that occasion, some scund legal advice, and didn't charge him a cent for it; and he made me

didn't charge him a cent for it; and he made me give him a bond that the advice was good law. You'll find it all there."

The report is dated Dec. 22, 1873, addressed to the President of the bank; marrates the general terms of the settlement; division of debt into three \$5,000 notes; wao secured Mr. Benton to indorse one, Mr. Hunter one, and then reads:

on to induces one, air. Futurer one, and then reads:

Mr. Hiner was procured by Mihills, and us you will see below. U. D. Mihills a Son gave a bond to Benton, Hunter, and Hiner to protect them from damage or loss by reason of having indorsed these notes, and all renewals thereof. The bond secured by mortgage on mills and by assignment of all Fox River land contracts. [The mortgage security was valued at \$40,000 and the contracts at \$50,000.—Cox.] I was obliged to give Mr. Hiner my bond to save him harmless from his indorsement, in case he lost his security in case of even involuntary bankruptcy against Mihils. I told him he would hold his security in case of even involuntary bankruptcy, and yet he exacted my bond.

The following is a copy of the bond, and to bond.

The following is a copy of the bond, and to which he refers by the expression, "and as you will see below":

WHEREAS. William H. Hiner has this day in-

will see below":

Whereas, William H. Hiner has this day indorsed a certain promissory note for the sum of \$5,000 and interest, of even date herewith, payable to his order, and made by U. D. Mirbils & Co., and the said Hiner has taken security from the said Mirbils from payments, loss, etc., because of such indorsement: and

Whereas, Said Hiner was induced to make said indorsement; by medas of such security a given by Minutes, and a doubt has arisen in his mind as to the possibility of his losing such security in case of involuntary proceedings in bankruptev against said U. D. Mirbils & Co., although he has been advised by his counsel that he can hold such security under any and all circumstances under the law; Now, therefore, in consideration of the sum of \$1 to him paid, the receipt whereof is acknowledged, in case the said Hiner shall be deprived of the benefit of the security so given him by proceedings of involuntary bankruptey against said U. D. Mirbils & Co., and not otherwise,

1. Breeze J. Stevens, do hereby agree to protect and save hamiless the said W. H. Hiner of and from all payments, loss, etc., because of such indorsement. Witness my hand this 22d daylof December, 1873.

In presence of E. H. Galloway.

Deeming comment on the above wholly unnecessary, we pass from Madison to United States Commissioner Bloodgood's office in Milwaukee.

Snortly after filing his petition Hiner was examined uncroath by Georgo E. Sutheriand, attorney for the Assignet. The testmony is voluminous. Having under consideration the note in question, the records of the United States Court show the following questions asked by the attorney, and the answers given by Mr. Hiner:

Q.—Is that note secured in any way? A.—It was sapposed to be secured it he time i made the indorsement.

R. How was it secured? A.—By mortgage, and also assignment of certain Fox River land certificates. Mr. Benton. Mr. Bunter, and Ilmer & White each held claims against. D. Mirbils &

was supposed to be secured at the time I made the indorsement.

Q.—How was it secured? A.—By mortgage, and also assignment of certain Pox River land (certificates. Mr. Benton. Mr. Huster, and filter & White each held claims against U. D. Mibilis & Co. The mortgage was given us to secure our indorsement of these notes, and the certificates to secure our frespective claims as well.

Q.—The note you indorsed was originally \$5,000. A.—Yes, sir. It was afterwards reduced by payments made by the new Mibilis Manufacturing Company to \$3,500. The firm of Hiner & Co. or I personally never paid a collar, except once some interest, which was immediately repaid to me by the new Company.

Q.—Did you have any other security or assurfance except the mortgage and certificates? A.—No. sir.

Q.—How much was U. D. Mibilis & Co. in debted to you at the time you indorsed the \$5,000 note for the Madison people? A.—Between \$4,500 and \$5,000.

Q.—What assurance had you for the payment of your claims? A.—No securance whatever beyond the certificates. I supposed the securities I held were perfectly good.

Q.—Then you didn't arge any further security? A.—No.? I never dasked for any I knew there was none to get if I acked.

Were there a score of living witnesses, each of whom cound truly testify that Galloway never promised Hiner, in the face of circumstances of the case as now shown, would there be any need of placing any one of them on the stand? Only a portion of the testimony secured, and all tending to the same conclusion, is here given. If the above does not establish the fact certain that Hiner was induced to indorse so as to get security for mearly \$5,000 Mibilis owed him unsecured; that he thought he had ample security, did not even lask for more; that his latture was not caused by having indorsed the hotes, for it never took a dollar of his capital, he says,—it is impossible to tell-what would establish it.

That Galloway was present with Stevens. Hiner, and the others at least a portion of the time is evidenced by having indorse

MEXICO.

The Defiance of Diaz-Reports of Sharp Correspondence Between the Mexican Foreign Office and Minister Foster. Correspondence New Fort Word. MEXICO, July 29.—It is not often that Presi-

dents deliver themselves freely upon delicate questions, but Gen. Diaz is an exception to the rule. He has on several occasions been known o express himself very frankly on the Amerian question, and only a few days ago he spoke to an American gentleman upon the relations between the United States and Merico with soldierly biuntness. In reference to the invita-tion of the managers of the Louisville (Kv) Exposition for him to pay them a visit in Septem-ber or October, he said that for a number of reasons he was compeiled to decline, but that certain articles would be sent from this country for exhibition there; he wished sucross to total the merchants of Louisville and Chicago in their efforts to establish commercial relations with Mexico, remarking that these are preferable to armed relations. He said that the Mexican forces met by Gen. Markenzie were rural guards, but if they had been regular troops the American forces would have been attacked regardless of the disparity in numbers, for his Musister of War had issued peremptory orders to that effect. Being questioned with regard to a commercial treaty with the United States, he replied that no treaty is at present under consideration, and none of any description whatever would be entered into by the his Government until the order to Gen. Ord authorizing the passage into Mexican territory of American troops be revoked. He stated that Mr Zamacons, the Mexican Minister is Washington, had been directed to make a formal protest against the recent invasion of Gen. Mackenzie, which he denounced as an outrage, and that a very energetic note on the same subject had been sent to the United States legistion in this ett. Gen. their efforts to establish commercial relations getic note on the same subject had been sent to the United States Legation in this city. Gen. Diaz gave it as his opinion that the American Government is prejudiced against them and not disposed to do him instice. The impression made on the gentleman referred to by this in-terview is that, although President Diaz prefers peace with the United States, he expects a war in the near future, and is preparing for it. The truth is, both the Government and the people are in a very bad humor with the Americans, and serious trouble is looked upon as inevitable. getic note on the same subject had been sent to and serious trouble is looked upon as inevitable. A report is surrent on the streets that Gen. Diaz used the following language not very long ago: "What, with my antecedents, could be more glorious for my than to fall at the head of my Merteaus, pierced by a Yankee builtet! but for the sake of my lamily I do not wish this to happen."

Second—Promised to protect form from loss, and the first this caused his failure and bank-ruptey.

The reader will not fail to appreciate the fearful havor made in these propositions in the record evidence, heritafter given.

Upon inquiry made at the First National Bank of Madison, it was ascertained that Mr. Breeze J. Stevens, of that city, ranking high as the protect and the note that an interest of the lawor and efficient binners and the city and in the secret to nobody. It appears that in both the protest and the note the invasion of Gen. McKenzie was protected against as a vious form of international law and a gross outrage. bation of international law and a gross outra on the part of the United States, and reparati-was demanded. At the same time, the occasibank, was sent to Fond du Lac to collect, secure, or otherwise close out a \$15,000 debt due the bank from U. D. Minills & Co. That Mr. Stevens went to Fond du Lac, closed up the business, and made a detailed report, in writing, of his action to the bank, and Mr. Stevens could protably tell all about it.

"Is that report now in existence?"

"Doubtless so. Mr. Stevens has it, probably."

Are you willing it should be made public in the interests of truth?"

A rey you willing it should be made public in the interests of truth?"

A short walk brought us to Mr. Stevens' office, where we found one of the most gentleman stated that the order authorizing the passage of the Rio Grande by Ashort walk brought us to Mr. Stevens' office, where we found one of the most gentleman stated that the order authorizing the passage of the Rio Grande by Ashort walk brought us to mest gentleman stated that the order authorizing the passage of the Rio Grande by American troops had not been issued until the raids from this side had become unbearable; that he could not see how Gen. McKenzie raid could interfere with the negotiations for the settlement of the pending questions for the Minister of Foreign Affairs received just us energetic a reply from Minister Foster. It is said that this gentleman stated that the order authorizing the passage of the Rio Grande by American troops had not been issued until the raids from this side had become unbearable; that he could not see how Gen. McKenzie raid could interfere with the negotiations for the Minister Poster. It is said that this gentleman stated that the wast that the could not see how Gen. McKenzie raid could interfere with the negotiations for the Minister Poster. It is said that this gratient of the pending questions, because he had seen no disposition on the part of the Mexican Government in giving protection to the pending questions for the Secobed and his followers in Texas, and to state that negotiations for the Secobed on his followers in Texas, and text negotiations for the Secobe the desert above Eagle Pass, although a violation of American soil, was not considered by the American Government as a sufficient cause for breaking off negotiations. In regard to the supposed protection afforded by the American authorities to Gen. Escobedó, Minister Foster expresses surprise, stating that Gen. Diaz should know from experience that it is impossible for the American authorities to prevent such conspiracies as those charged against the Lerdist General, as he (President Diaz) during the last revolution had taken advantage of the security afforded on American soil to plot the downfail of Mr. Lerdo, then the lawful President of Mexico; that by means of conspiraces carried on in Brownsville he induced the garrison at Matamoras to join him; that after he the desert above Eagle Pass, although a carried on in Brownsville he induced the garrison at Matamoras to join him; that after he was defeated in the battle of leamole, when his forces were scattered in every direction, he took refuge on American territory, where he was unmolested by the authorities, and finally, that, owing entirely to the protection offered by the American flag, he escaped being captured by his enemies on a vessel off the port of Tampico. It is also said that the Mexican note stated that the raids on the frontier are common to both sides of the Rio Grande. To this Mr. Foster replied that he did not wish to hear any more such statements, unless accompanied by the proofs; that time and again he had challenged the Mexican Government to cite a single instance when marauders again he had challenged the Mexican Government to cite a single instance when marauders had made raids from American territory into Mexico, and that neither Mr. Lerdo's Government nor that of Gen. Diaz had been able to name a single case.

When it is understood that all that I have written concerning these two notes is known to the public generally here, the fil-teeling entertained for Americans, to which I have referred, is easily accounted for.

THE TRUNK RRANCH OFFICES N ORDER TO ACCOMNODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrous throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designate-below, where advertisements will be taken for the samprice as charged at the Main Office, and will be receive mutil so clock p. m. during the week, and until sp. m. mutil so clock p. m. during the week, and until sp. m. n Saturdays: J. & K. SIMMS, Bookseliers and Stationers, 123

J. & R. SIMMS, BOOKE-LETS and Stationers, 123
S.M. WALDEN, Newstealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison at., near Western-av.
ROBERT THEUNSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-at.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-pit., corner Lincoln. TO EXCHANGE.

A three-line aftertisement inserted in this column turing neek days for 50 cents; each affaitional line t ents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 word

rents on Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. Two reasure as a line.

POR EXCHANGE—120 ACRES UNIMPROVED, NO. 1
second-hand truntled on the link bitants. For No. 1
second-hand truntled county. However, Address
Box 54, Tunnville, Iroquois County. Ho.

TO EXCHANGE—500-ACRE FARM. ALL THE
stock, crops, farm implements, with 300 tons of
hay, fine 14-roond weeling, large stock barns; all under fence. 200 agres under plow, balance meadow and
hay land. Lake County, Indian, one mile from depot
on Michigan Central Railboad. This is one of the best
farms now in the market: \$7.000 moritage at 8 per
cent, three years; want good city or town property,
coar. Price for farm, without stock, \$20,000; stock,
\$23,000. We mean to trade, and will give some man a
bargain. \$23,000. We mean to trade, and will give some man a bargain.
\$29,000—This is the best business corner now offered in Chicago; 100 feet front on Haisted-st., 76 feet on Adams-st., with all the buildings; \$6,200 mortgage at 7 per cent. I whn: good clear business or residence property for equity.
\$3,500—This house is one of the finest in Wisconsin; cost \$23,000 to hulld; five acres of ground, fine barn 36 500, house has 20 rooms; pressed offick; only one-half mile from d-pot in Horicon. Wis. Want clear lots or house and lot in Chicago and \$1,200 cash.
\$3,500—Fine frame dwelling, brick basement, and lot 50:125 (clear), in Chicago, to trade for LaCrosse or Minneapolis property, clear.
1825 Indiana-dv., splendid octagon-front brick dwelling, and lot 25:x125; will take good lands for equity; it's a nice home, near Thirty-eighth-st.; \$4,500.

TO RENT-HOUSES, TO RENT -540 PER MONTH WILL RENT ELE gant marble-front house 651 West Adams st. parlor, dining-room, and gitchen on first Boor. In quire at 125 South Clark st.

quire at 135 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-S12 PER MONTH-3-STORY BRICK house, 38 Harvani-st. 512, 3-story brick 26 Fillmore-st.; 512, 1-story brick 400 Western-av.; 510, store 435 Western-av.; 510, 2-story brick 442 Irviag-place. Inquire at 385 Western-av. TO BENT-GOOD BRICK HOUSES, WITHOUT basement, on Ozden av., near Adams-st. \$25 per mouth. YOUNG & SPICER, Room e Bryan Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES AND FIRST-CLASS SECOND-BAND buggles, which will be sold at great bargains, consisting in part of two phaetones is low, eligible spring, equare-box top beiggy; several top and no-top side-pring business buggles of our own make; time, light stivers make, top side-bar bugge, and others, all in regreted order, most of them very little worn. PEX-DOVER & CO., 300 10 300 Wabash-av. WANTED-FOR HIS KEEPING, A GENTLE mail work. 730 Wabach av.

MISCELLANEOUS. DEDBUGS, COCKROACHES, MOTHS, AND OTHERS vermin exterminated by contract (warranted): examination free. A. OAKLEY, 189 sast Washington et.

WANTED-TO BUY A RETAIL LUMBER YAR in a good business locality in a Western town Address Box 118, Greenfield, Green Co., Bl. FOR BARGAINS, GO TO CHAPIN'S COR-ner Madison and Dearborn-sts; a larger stock than all the stores of the gind in Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE. A three-line advertisement inserted in this buring week days for 50 cents; each additiona ents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged.

NOR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADI-803-81. POR SALK-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADIson-st.

\$25 per foot—6 Lots, 50x170 feet deep, on Indiana-av,
between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., and \$50x
170 feet deep, east front, on Prairie-av, between
Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., street cars pass lots
on Indiana-av, and only one block from Prairie-av,
there are spiendid large shade trees on both fronts 20
and note by the large will be belt at once. This is
the best bargain that gaw will be belt at once. This is
the best bargain that gaw if the belt at once. This is
selfing tast, and such bargain in this block,
and nice by the large will be belt at once. This is
selfing tast, and such bargain in the third way of
selfing tast, and such bargain in the third way of
selfing tast, and such bargain in the third way of
a spiendid home.

\$3,800-Fine octagon front, 2-story and basement,
\$2,800-Fine octagon front, 2-story and basement orick Dwelling and Lot, one block from entrance to
Lincoin Park, on North Weils-at, it is chap.

\$2,800-Framed Store, Dwelling over, and Lot 25x
125, south front, on West Madison-st., one block west

\$3,800-Framed Store, Dwelling over, and Lot 25x
125, south front, on West Madison-st.

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east front, on Indians w., just some or recon-fourth-st. St. 985-Framed Dwelling and Lot 30x75 fees on twenty fourth-st., right at Indians-av. \$1.650-This Lot is on State st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-firsts, 2x120 feet; 8650 down, balance-can tim; it is certainly a bargain. \$1.680-7 room first-class Cottage, and Lot 25x126 feet, east front, No. 417 South Leavitt-st.; cars one black. 81.097-7 room first-crass Contact, and L. Cars one block
\$4.007-Ab elegant octagon front brick Dwelling and Lot 2xx125 feet, stones dewalks, everything fine, on Congress, near Morgan st. It's a bargain.

POR SALK-520 PER POOT, ALL CASH, ROSHO, on southeast corner of Michigan-ev, and Fffity-third-sta. Will sell 50 feet or all T. B. BOYD, Room, 7, 179 Madison-st.

POR SALE-IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY in the heart of the city, paying from a to log from their on the price saked, in prices ranging from \$20,000 to \$205,000. J. HENRY & JACOB WELL, \$2 Westinghous at.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. LOR SALK-SIGO WILL BUY A BEAUTIFTL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from chicago, \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, to centa. IRA BIOWN, 142 Layalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-GOOD FARM OF 310 ACKES IN CEN-tral lowa. Price only \$19.50 per acre. Terms fa-orable. Address S. F. BENSON, Union, In.

BEAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH Side preterred, must be in a destracte jugation, and in good order, clear abstract of property required, will pay about \$3,500, \$2,500 in Markley stock and builsner cash, no fancy prices need apply. Address J. F. care A. SAM'LLE, Room 86 Ashland block.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS HANDS ON MACRI-and to make button-holes one coats. Good wages to the right parties. 155 West Kwing-et.

Employment Azencies

WANTED-200 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS,
choppers, farms, saw-mills, dec. inlighest eages
paid; free fare. CHiGISTIAN & CO., 288 bouth Water.

WANTED-FOR MONDAY, ALL THE GOOD
railroad laborers I can get, such as track-layers,
fare tree. Child 70 South Canads, and Tarm lanns,
fare tree. Child 70 South Canads. 2. C. 6. HAJOHT.

Misceliancous.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS LEADER. TO PLAY piano or violin and arrange, to travel. Apply to F. K. WALLACE, Journal office, from 10 to 12 Tuesday.

WANTED-SOME AGENTS TO SELL A GOOD article at the coming annual Exposition at Chicago. Address, with stains, E. FIIZKI, P. O. box 574, Washington, D. C. W ANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ENERGY AND Wallity, who has some knowledge of the station-rey business, to travel as satestant; good references required. Address A. X., 1 rioune office.

warred. Address A. X., Irioune office;

WANTED-A WELL-POSTED SALESMAN INTHE
millinery line to seil for a manufacturing house
of artinetial lowers and feathers. Address with full
particulars S 62, Tribune office.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES,
chromon, sationery, and notions; best terms
given. AMERICAN NoVELTY CO., 186 State-at.

given. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-al.

WANTED-AT NEW RACE TRACK. NEAR CRNtrai Park, So laborers and So carponers, stages
will star at 6 o'clock cach moratog from west end of
Washington-el. tunnel, transportation free. P. J.
SEXION, Contactor. W ANTED-LIVE MEN TO SELL NOVELTIPS, notions, stationery, etc., as fairs, expositions, and at wholesate; inducements unequaled. C. M. LINING-TON, 45 Jackson-et., Cafcago. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD CONPETENT AMERICAN
Woman to go into the country as working housekeeper, a first-class place for the right woman. Apply
at 180 and 197 East Lake-st.; office up-shairs.

WANTED-A YOUNG LADY WHO IS PROFIdicat in music, and desires a home with a good
family in the country for her services as reacher of
music to the childred. Such as one, who can give good
references as to character and ability, is requested to
correspond with the undersigned. G. W. SCOVILLE.
Mason City, III. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN COmpetent jerson, 26 years of age, to do second work only and sew: highest reference given. Address 7 ss, Tribune office. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY OF Sgood education and address, as amanueness the whole or part of the day: can write well and rapidly. Address it 1, Tribune office. SITUATION WASTED-BY A YOUNG LADY WITH O some knowledge of French and German to companion with a lady of means and refue turope or the Yosemite; and a good corresp Address if 20, Tribune office.

REAT BARGAINS-SECOND-HAND ORGANS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
CASH OIL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
CASH OIL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
CORNET State and Adams-sta.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated panos, with others of best makes can be found at the ware rooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sta.

Corner State and Adams at J.

New Upright Planos.
New ORGANS.
To rent or for sale on installments at W. KIMBALL'S.
Corner state and Adams at J.

TO RENT-SPLENDID Upright AND SQUARE planos, at prices to suit the times. LVON & IRSALY, State and Monroc sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.
South Side.

288 WABASH AV.—A NICK ASSORTMENT OF rouns to reut, turnished or unfurnished, with or without board, east board also.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, \$3 to \$5 per week, with use of piano and bath.

Botoms.

Botoms.

Bathers.

DARNES HOUSE, CORNER CANAL AND RANdolph-sts.—Terms \$1 to \$1.50 per day, \$5 to \$5 per week; rooms as treduced, rates, day-board, \$4.00 per week; rooms as treduced, rates, day-board, \$4.00 per day \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5, \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day ovard, \$4 to per week.

COUNTRY: BOARD-ONE MILE FROM LAKE splendt bunting and fishing, rood home for invalid ady or gent. Good table and quiteness our mosts. Mrs. J. K. BENNETT, Lake Zurich.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE-SALOON AND FIXTURES ALL COM-No. 96 Aberdeen 4t. No. 95 Aberdeen st.

No. 95 Aberdeen st.

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Intriving town in Indians of 2.50; ciean stock and
No. 1 furniture; will only the stock of the lower centrally aberdeen sole and control to the stock of the stock town: centrally ideated and rect low; no trate; carly terms on part. Address & 22, Tythone office.

FOR SALE-ON EASY TERMS, A SPLENDID stock of hardware and agricultural implements in one of the best business towns in illinois. For particulars call on or address W. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lekents, Chicago, Ill.

FLENDID CHANCE FOR MILLERS. WATER-Dower able to turn from twelve to fifteen runs of stones, located about 30 rods from callroad depot. For size by C.P. ANDELISON, Millville, Wabash Co., Mina.

WANTED-A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH means to take a liberal interest in a good manufacturing business already disabilished. Andress Ves, Tribuse office.

23.000 WILL BUY A HAEP INTEREST IN only in weapsper, 52 a railroad centre of 1a,000 indiadinate; will sell entire business if desired. Address C.A. COOK & CO., 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

PINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, doubt st., near Clark Rooms and 6, Established 1804.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. 151 Randolph-st. loom 3. Tom 3.

(ASH PAID POR OLD GOLD AND SILVER's Money to loss do watches, diamonds, and vasuables of every description at GOLDSMIP's Loss and Euliton Office (licened), 59 Kast Madison-at. Established 1863.

DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribuse.

I currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACK AUES

O of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room
of Tribune Company. LOST AND POUND. OST RUSSET LEATHER WALLET, CONTAIN Ling railrout passes. Please leave at 135 Clark at MILLAR BROTHERS. MILLAR BROTHERS.

OST -SID REWARD TO THE FINDER OF A plan gold ring, with the name. "Rises Alies" on the inside. Return to 251 Fourth-av.

UST -A GOLD MALTESE CROSS BETWARN L. L. S. & M. S. depot and Sherman Bouse. A liberary of the control of th

INSTRUCTION. SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY OF ment, education, and experience, as teach family or governous for an invalid or bind of grances given and required. Address 7 47, 77

and, if the blow succeeds, it must be a crushing one. The bill for the prevention of its

spread, which has taken the usual course

going to the Federal Council for its approv-al before submission to the Reichstag, in

very sweeping in its character. It prohibits

all associations, meetings, or publications in aid of Communists or Socialistic objects,

allows authorities of cities and towns to ex-

pursue their trades as printers, booksellers,

dicted printed matter on the streets, restrict

the use and possession of arms, and invests

the authorities with power to expel all unen

ployed persons from the towns. The enforce

ment of the law is taken out of the jurisdic

tion of the ordinary tribunals, the centra

authorities of the Federal States being de

made to an Imperial Bureau created for the

purpose, which, of course, would only be

the principal ground for the new election

was the prevention of Socialism, the Federal

Council will undoubtedly pass favorably

upon the bill, which will bring it before the Reichstag, and thus give the first indication

of BISMARCK's strength. The Conservative

of all grades, of course, will go with him

and, with the Ultramontanes added to then

he would have a sufficient force probably to

carry his point, since he is a master who can

ecomplish a great deal with a very small

waich he has submitted his bill, without in

the least modifying its harsh terms, it is evi-

dent that his recent dallying with the Papal

Nuncio at Kissingen has been to some pur

pose, and that he counts upon a majority

sufficient to carry out his purpose to put

down Socialism with the strong hand of

ARE SILVER DOLLARS FIAT MONEY ?

To the Eddlor of The Tribune.

Pontiac, Ill., Aug. 16.—The Fiats of this county are making quite an argument from the faction that the Mexican dollar, containing 415 grains of silver, is only worth in our markets 90 cents whereas our silver dollar, containing only 412; trains of silver, circulates in value at 100 cents. There—our Greenoackers excession.—that show

here,—our Greenbackers exciaim,—that ou that money has no value, only as it is str y the Government, be that money coin or

by the Government, be that money coin or pa Many honest and well-meaning men are miste this argument. Would The Tribuxe please

The Mexican dollars and the trade dollars

are not lawful money in the United States;

they have no value save as bullion, or metal.

Their circulation has been a fraud, engi-

neered by fraud, and has had no warrant of

law. The United States is responsible for

the existence of the trade dollar, and Con-

gress should by law provide for the redemp

tion of the trade dollars in the standard dol

lars of the country.

This point, that the silver dollar of 412

grains, nine-tenths fine, or 3711 grains pure

silver, being worth as metal 10 cents les

than the gold dollar, and being a legal-tender.

necessarily fiat money to one-tenth of it

gal value, has been discussed in this paper

before. And it has been asked, If Congres

can make a piece of metal worth 90 cents in

gold a legal dollar, why can it not make a

The Constitution of the United States

made gold and silver coin the legal money of

the Union, leaving to Congress the power to

rescribe the denominations of the coins

nd their respective weights. In 1793

adopted the old Spanish dollar, which was

furnishing a suitable name, and being of a

3711 grains of pure silver, and that weight

of pure silver was declared to be the weight

of the American silver dollar. At the same

time, Congress adopted a gold coinage,

prescribing the weight of pure gold

the coin of each denomination. These-

the gold and silver-became the legal coins

of the United States, and all debts, public

and private, were contracted and payable in

coins of these weights and denominations

Congress then, or at any time since then

lid not undertake to say that the gold eagle

or \$10 coin, should always be equal to

r of greater or less value than, ten silve

oins of \$1 each; nor did Congress under

ake that the silver dollar should always be

convalent in bullion value to the gold coins

of corresponding denominations. The coins

of the two metals were made legal money,

and any person was at liberty to select o

orefer either the gold or the silver coi

n which to make contracts. For forty

rears after the establishment of this

system of money, the silver coin was

at a discount in gold: that is, the \$10 gold

oin was worth as much as \$10.40 in silver,

computed at the bullion values. For the

ucceeding forty years the silver dollar

vere, as bullion, worth \$1.03 to \$1.05 in

em, the gold dollar and the silver dollar

have never had the same value as bullion .-

first one and then the other being of superior

value. It was never undertaken by the

Government that the bullion value of gold

and silver should be permanently the same :

all that the Government has undertaken at

my time, and all that this or any other Gov-

nment can ever undertake to do, is to estab-

lish a specific weight of gold and a specific

weight of silver, coined by the Government,

to be "an American dollar," and a legal

equivalent for " dollars " contracted to be

The American dollar is, and has always

been, defined to be 3711 grains of pure silver

The Government has entered into no obliga

tion that this weight of silver shall purchas

any other weight of gold, copper, brass

gold. So, from the beginning of our sys

ght of pure silver, as the American money. This dollar contained

piece of paper a legal dollar?

following. From the very bold manner

clared to be competent to deal

all offenses against the law. Any

peal from their decision must

out of the frying-pan into the fire.'

innkeepers, prohibits the sale of inter

pel Socialistic agents, and forbids them

The Tribune.

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Orders for the delivery of The TRIBUNE at Evanston,

sglewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room

lit receive premai attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements follows:

NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F.T. M. FADDEN, Manager.
PARIS, France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere
H. Januer, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand

HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel. AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.
Engagement of Harry Webber. "Nip and Tuck."

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement the Colville Folly Company. "Our Cinderella."

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks ruled steady at 99% in gold and silver coin.

The Austrian advance into Bosnia continnes to be stubbornly contested by Christians and Mohammedans alike, large numbers of the former having taken up arms in conse quence of the heavy fines inflicted upon them by the Austrians, while the Turkish troops garrisoning positions in the region of the collisions invariably go to the help of the insurgents.

St. Louis deserves exemption from the yellow-fever scourge as a reward for the vigilance of her authorities. They found that refugees from the infected districts of the South were dodging the quarantine by cutting across lots and boarding trains below Belmont, and had the satisfaction of intercepting a party among whom were two persons already sick with the fever.

The showing made by GATES, the Missour State Treasurer, in his report to Gov. PHELPS does not materially diminish the prospect that his management of the State finances will entail a loss of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,-000. His explanation of the discrepancy of facts in his July statement in regard to the Mastin Bank deposit is not calculated to inspire confidence, since he admits having reported as received from the bank the su of \$220,000 which the bank was unable to pay on the 1st of July, but which it promd to make good a few days later, but instead suspended payment soon after.

Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister at Washington, perpetrated a rather neat retort when, being asked if he anticipated a war between the United States and Mexico, he gave an emphatic negative, and added that, while President DIAZ was very desirous of putting down lawlessness on the border the Mexican Government, like that of the United States, could not at all times keep habited States. Which is quite true, so far as it goes: but there is a distinction which Senor Zamacona failed to observe, viz. : that the Mexican Government, unlike the United States, has wholly failed to exhibit a decided osition to put down lawlessness on the border and to keep perfect order in outlying and sparsely-inhabited States. The people of the United States would be willing to take the will for the deed to a great extent in the case of Mexico.

The chief religious event of local interest yesterday was the camp-meeting at Desplaines where an assemblage of 3,000 people gathered in spite of the discouraging aspect of th weather. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMSON, of the Michigan Avenue Church on the vastness of Eternity, and is printed in our columns this morning. Other sen of which abstracts are given, are those of the Rev. CLINTON LOCKE, of Grace Episcopa Church, on "Gilded Vice," a topic peculiarly appropriate in connection with the occurrence of the crime of the abscond ing ANGELL, which is just now agitating polite circles in Chicago; of the Rev. J STUART ROBINSON, of Lonisville, Ky, at the Third Presbyterian Church, on "Christ's Teachings;" of the Rev. R. DEBAPTISTE, at Olivet M. E. Church, on "Meditative Piety; of the Rev. W. L. GAGE, of Hartford, Conn. at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on "Man's Greatness;" and of the Rev. Thomas K. Coleman, of St. John's Episcopal Church, on the "Lawlessness of Society

A gloomy picture of the political situation and outlook for the Republicans of Alabams is presented in a letter printed this morning from a correspondent at Selma, who describe the methods by which the Democracy of that State were able to carry the recent election almost "without opposition." In counties and districts where the colored vote was largely preponderant separate approaches to the polling places were provided, whereat white Democrats were privileged to deposit their ballots rapidly,—and repeatedly in many cases, it appears, -while colored Republican were delayed and obstructed by every means, short of actual violence, known to desperate and unprincipled partisanship. The election machinery is exclusively in the hands of the Democrats, and they use it relentlessly to render the casting of Republican votes both odious and difficult. They mean to leave no possibility of Republican success in a State with a legitimate Republican majority in a fair and free election, and are preparing for the time when a Solid South shall claim its predominance in the control of National affairs under a Democratic Administration.

It so happened that the KEAENEY demon stration in Indianapolis yesterday came into competition with a demonstration of welcome to the new Catholic Bishop of the Diocese, and the result furnished additional proof that the blatant Communist from Cal-ifornia can expect neither comfort nor coun-tenance from the great body of the Catholic Church. The new Bishop was welcomed by church. The new Bisnop was welcomed by a vast crowd of people glad of the opportunity to show their respect for his holy office, and Kearner was neglected with conspicuous contempt, the street procession which was to have received and escorted him to the picnic grounds numbering but sixty-

ould not help feeling the chill; he con plained of fatigue, and his speech to a small growd in the grove was brief and spiritless. The Indianapolis demonstration was a sig-nificant sample of the estimate held of KEARNEY among Western workingmen. He is a failure as a sensationalist in this longide, and ought to lose no time in returning the open arms of the 'Frisco Hoodlums.

THE FRENCH ASSIGNATS. The plan to make everybody rich by issue ing fiat-money is not new. It has been tried many times, and has always failed. For the benefit of persons who honestly believe that the plan is practicable, we propose to notice an historical trial of it. The French assignats are the best historical example of a paper currency based upon "the resources of a nation," without regard to the wants of trade. The assignats were first proposed during the French Revolution. The Revolutionary Government found itself in strange and awkward circumstances. It had an army to support, an immense war to carry on, and no money. But it had reources, or what it supposed were such. Crown and Church property to the amount of \$80,000,000 had been ordered sold by the Assembly. It was desirable to find means of disposing of these lands without depreciating their value. JEAN SYLVAIN BAILLY, a Deputy and Mayor of Paris, came forward with a plan to accomplish this. "He proposed"-we quote from THIERS' "French Revolution"—" to transfer these possessions to the municipalities, which should purchas them in a mass, for the purpose of selling them again by degrees, so that the sales of all might not take place at once. The municipalities; not having funds to pay immediately, should give bills at a certain date. and the conditions of the State were to be paid with bons [orders] on communes, which they were required to pay off in succession. These bons, which in the discussion wer called municipal paper, furnished the first idea of the assignats." This plan was at once approved. But it occurred to many nembers of the Assembly that, in the exist ing state of affairs, many people might not wish to buy lands or to take assignats in exchange for commodities. It was therefore determined to give them a forced currency, or, in other words, to make "legalender" of them. Under these conditions, the first issue of assignats was made Dec. 19, 1790. It amounted to \$80,000,000, the estimated value of the lands first ordered. sold by the Assembly, but a mere tithe in value of all the lands confiscated. The assignats thus issued were distinctly made payable in land. "Domain Nationaux" was printed on them, and they were understood and declared to be assignments of the nation al lands to the holders of the bills of credit The second issue of assignats, made June 1, 1792, amounted also to \$80,000,000. Sept. 29 of the same year a third issue of \$160,000,000 was authorized, but it was at the same time explicitly declared that the total of \$250,000,000 should not be exceeded, and that the assignats redeemed in lands should be canceled and destroyed. The first issue, it should be understood, bore interes at 4 per cent: all the other issues bore no interest. By August, 1793, the amount in circulation was \$755,200,000. Means were then taken to diminish the circulation. More than \$100,000,000 worth bearing the Royal

effigy were demonetized, and \$200,000,000 were redeemed by a forced voluntary loan By these and other means the volume of currency was largely decreased. The assig nats, which had fallen three-fourths and ever four-fifths of their value, rose to par with specie. Part of this rise was due to the dease in the circulation, and part possibly and the stringent laws against the use of specie, giving all hidden gold, silver, or jewels to the State and the informers. The temporary appreciation of the signats was speedily lost. Encouraged by their apparent favor with the people, the Assembly set the presses in motion again. At the beginning of 1794 the sum total of the issues was doubled. Nearly \$800,000,000 had been added to the sum which previously existed, and had raised it to about \$1,600 000,000. Deducting the sums which had come back and been burned, there remained in actual circulation \$1,107,200,000. In Jun of the same year the creation of a fresh \$200,000,000 was ordered. The depreciation from this point was rapid. In spite of the victories of the Republic, the assignats, after the fall of ROBESPIERBE, were not worth more than a sixth or an eighth of their nominal value. They lost all meaning as measure of values. Speculation again be

came rife, and, as Alison says, "The people, in the midst of the horror famine, were exasperated by the sight of fortunes made out of the misery which they endured." The louis was sold for 60 livres in paper, and in an hour the price was made to fluctuate from 160 to 200 and even 210 livres. Johannot proposed a return to metals as the measure of values. JEAN BON ST. ANDRE proposed coin. RAFFRON proposed that assignats should fall 1 per cent every day. But for one reason and an other the Assembly rejected all these expe dients, and passed a decree declaring that it would not listen to any proposition tending to bankruptcy. Meanwhile, bankruptcy had come and established itself. Riots broke on on account of the scarcity of provisions and fuel, and the impossibility of buying them with the only currency permitted by the Assembly. Bread was put sale in the Palais Royal \$4.50 per pound, and boatmen at one of the passages of the Seine offered \$8,000 for a

Rhine, in 1795, of only \$40 of gold and silver: Ver:

The funds on which the enormous paper circulation was based (we quote from Alison), embracing all the confiscated property in the Kingdom in lands, houses, and moveables, were estimated a above \$30,000,000,000; but, in the distracted star above \$30,000,000,000; but, in the distracted state of the country, few purchasers could be found for such immense national domains; and, therefore, the security was, for all practical purposes, merely nominal. Foreign commerce having begun to revive with the cessation of the Reign of Terror, sales being no longer forced, the assignati was brought into comparison with the currency of other countries, and its enormous inferiority precipitated.

service for which they formerly paid \$20.

"Combien?" said one to a hackney-coach

man, "what fare?" "Six thousand livres,

answered he: some \$1,500 in paper-mon-

the North, with a nominal pay of \$800 s

month, was in the actual receipt on the

PICHEGEU, at the head of the Army

length, on th

current value, which should be published every day at the Treasury. Two days afterwards it was decreed that the national property remaining un-disposed of should be sold for mandates at their current value. As a matter of course, the public creditors received payment of their debts in the same proportion.

A few facts are to be noticed in a con parison of the French assignats with the proposed flat-money of America. First, the assignats had a more terrible fiat behind them than it would be possible for a free Government like that of the United States to exercise. On the 11th of April, 1793 the Convention decreed six years' imprison ment in chains to any one who bought of sold assignats for any sum in specie different from their nominal value, or made any difference between a money price and a paper price in payment of goods. Later, the penalty was increased to twenty years' imprisonment; and these are but specimens of many enactments to the same effect, including those which pre scribed a maximum selling-price, and pun ished forestalling, or "the withholding from circulation of articles of first necessity, with death. These surely were fiats of the most powerful kind: but the paper money fell in value in spite of them. If French fiats in a reign of terror could not keep pa per money in circulation, how can American

fiats, in a peaceful and law-abiding community, do more? A second important difference between th French assignats and the proposed American fiat-money is that the former actually represented value and was based on commodities. The property seized when the assignats were first issued was valued at \$400,000,000, and this increased gradually to \$1,750,000,000, and finally to \$3,000,000, 000; but the grand total was not sufficient to keep in circulation at par even \$500,000,-000 of mandates, directly exchangeable for and. The American flat-money, if it were ssued, would not have even land back of it. out merely the declaration of the Govern ment, and that declaration, as we have already shown, could not be enforced.

The fallacy of the assignats was in basing them upon a commodity, and supposing tha hey could safely be issued so long as the ommodity on which they were based was inexhausted. But money is a medium of exchange; and, if more of it is issued than is required to accomplish exchanges, it must lepreciate in proportion to the excess of the supply, whether it is based on land or any other commodity. Prof. Perry well says. n this connection, in his Political Economy: in this connection, in his Political Economy:
There can be no doubt that these assignats caused more suffering in the French Revolution a hundred fold than the prisons and the guillotine. It may be said that the Government ought not to have issued them in such quantities. Perhaps it ought not. But there never has been a Government yet, of the many which have issued irredeemalel paper, which had the wisdom and firmness to resist for any great length of time the temptation to emit large quantities. There is no stopoing when once the issue is begun. The first batch of such paper usually banishes coin from the currency. There is no way to entice it back except to call in and burn up the paper. Revolutionary Governments are not generally in a position to do this. Therefore they have recourse to credit-money, and when the press is set at work it must work on with livelier speed, because just in the ratio of the depreciation is a greater amount required to meet the ordinary

The history of the assignats shows, if i shows anything, that no currency can safely be issued beyond the wants of trade. The question is not one of security alone, but of use; and if a currency, however well se cured, is in excess of the use, or demand, for t, it must depreciate. Depreciation is likely o be much more rapid and disastrous in the ase of a money based on a fiat of Governnent alone, than in that of a currency resting upon an unquestioned security in public ands. So that, if we had to choose between fiat-money and a trial of assignats based on public lands in America, we should choose the latter as the wiser plan. But isastrous in the extreme.

A NEW CALENDAR OF CRIMES. A fair notion of the reckless and unscru oulous exaggeration of the demagogues who run the Communist and Fiat Conventions may be obtained from the following extract

from the platform of the Connecticut "Na-

Ant. I. We denounce as crimes against the people the law making the grounds ART. I. We denounce as crimes against the people the law making the greenback only a partial legal-tender; the act creating the rational-banking scheme; the act creating the rational-banking scheme; the act creating bonds from taxation; the act repealing the income-tax; the act demonetizing silver; the act for issuing interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of silver bullion to be converted into subsidiary coin; the act for the forced resumption of legal-tender payments; the act for the indefinite increase of national-bank circulation and enormous contraction of the volume of the circulating medium. We recognize the financial legislation of the Government from the commencement of the Civil War as an arbitrary dictation of a syndicate of bankers and usurers, with the single purpose of roobing the many to enrich the few.

Webster defines a crime to be "any vio-

Webster defines a crime to be "any vioation of law, either human or divine; gross offense, or violation of law, in disting ion from a misdemeanor, or a trespass, or other slight offense"; "any aggravated ofense against morality or the public welare." It is only under the last definition that the denunciation of the enumerated charges as "crimes" can be justified even in rhetorical sense: literally the framers of the laws which are so violently condemned ought to be indicted and sent to the Penientiary, if the things were really crimes which the "Nationals" denounce as such. Let us see what is the true character of these

'crimes" 1. It is alleged to have been criminal to make the greenback only "a partial legal-tender." The absurdity of this statement appears from the fact that the authority to make the greenbacks legal-tender to any extent was derived from the necessities of war, and that it would have been a "crime" against the Constitution if this authority and been exercised under any other conditions. Such is the decision of the Supreme Court, and the only intelligent pretation of the Constitution. In exercising an extraordinary power, it s certainly not a crime, but a duty, to conine it within the narrowest limits permitted by the exigencies of the case. The nitation upon the legal-tender function of the greenbacks was the refusal to receive hem in payment of duties, and it was necessary to collect this revenue in the money of he world, in order to pay in that money the nterest on the Government bonds. Without such a provision, the interest on the public lebt could not have been paid in coin; and, without paying the interest on the public lebt in coin, the Government could not have sold its bonds abroad, and could not have obtained the money necessary to prosecute the War for the Union. Such a failure would have been much more like a "crime," for it would have been a cowardly and wick

ed abandonment of a holy war.

2. The act creating the national-banking ystem is also denounced as a "crime. That is to say, it was a "crime" to furnis the people with a system whereby the cir-culating medium of the country was enlarged y several hundred millions of dollars, and is extra circulation absolutely guaranteed self. It is very singular that the "Natio als," whose chief aim is to secure an en ged volume of paper money, should de-

as criminal an act which achieved just that end; and those who remember the wildcat money that circulated before the Var, under the State and private banking system, will scarcely agree that it was a very us offense to substitute a nation bank currency which was uniform to the extent of being always at par with greenbacks, and the redemption of which in legal-tender was absolutely secured by the deposit of United States bonds. Nor will the nillions of people who have had a personal experience in the advantages which ational-banking system has furnished the business of the country join in this exag-

gerated denunciation. 3. "Changing currency bonds into coin bonds" is also denounced as a crime. We do not know what this refers to unless it is the Public Faith act of 1869, in which the payment of United States bonds was pledged coin. To say that these bonds had previously been payable in currency (that is, greenbacks) is begging the question; it could only be inferred from the fact that the interest had been made expressly payable in coin without attaching the same stipulation to the bonds themselves. But suppose they were before "inferentially" payable greenbacks, the greenbacks themselves vere and are payable in coin, so that it mounts to the same thing. To pay the bonds in greenbacks, and then redeem the greenbacks in coin, would be a round-about way of doing what is now promised directly; to pay the bonds in greenbacks, and then refuse to redeem the greenbacks, would be repudiation, which is perhaps the highest degree of "crime" of which a nation can be guilty. Besides, the greenbacks, when originally issued, were nade fundable into United States bonds, and had not this pledge been violated there would have been no greenbacks with which to pay off bonds, and it could not even be "inferred" that the United States bonds bearing nterest were to be redeemed with non-interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness. In deed, had such an inference been general the sale of bonds would have been enormously curtailed, and those sold could not afterwards have been funded at a lower rate of interest, except in exchange for coin

bonds. onds.

4. It was also "criminal" to exempt bonds from taxation. That is to say, it was criminal for the Government to raise money in war times at 6 per cent, instead of 8 or per cent, which it would have been forced to pay under a system of taxing its own securities. It is also criminal, by the same token, to go on refunding the bonds now at per cent, instead of 6 or 7 per cent, as would need to be done if the bonds were subject to either United States or State taxation. It was criminal, then, not to tax the people of this country from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000 more every year to meet the excess of interest on a debt of \$2,000,000,-000 which would have been necessitated by any tax on United States bonds -a tax which, for obvious reasons, could never be collected. We have gone over this subject in detail, so it is only necessary to refer to the unreasoning character of this particular crime.

5. It would be tedious to examine into all the solecisms and absurdities of this arraignment of the entire financial system of th country as criminal, but we desire to direct attention to one more instance as illustrative of the unthinking character of these flat unatics. They denounce as a crime "the act for the indefinite increase of nationalbank circulation and enormous contraction of the volume of the circulating, medium." Could anything be more ludicrously contradictory? An "indefinite increase" was an to authorize an unlimited expansion. It is pertainly useless to argue with people who can solemnly utter such grotesque contrg-

dictions. THE GERMAN SOCIALISTIC STRUGGLE. Two hard blows have been dealt at Socialsm in Germany,—the one by new combinations of political parties consequent upon Bis-MARCE's discarding of the ultra Liberals, and the second by BISMARCK himself in the submission to the Federal Council, preparatory to its introduction in the Reichstag, of an unusually severe bill for its suppression. The effect of the latter remains to be seen. but we can already appreciate the full force of the former. It will be remembered that after the first attempt upon the life of the Emperor the Government prepared a bill for the suppression of Socialism which was so sweeping in its measures that the Liberals although they have always been opponents of the Socialists, at once deserted the Government and declared their hostility to the bill because it took the punishment of offenses away from the jurisdiction of the tribunals where it belonged and submitted it absolutely to the Administration. This was the first break in the ele-ments of his old majority. When the second attempt was made to kill the Emperor, BISMARCK seized upon it at once as lever to use for his political advantage. The Ultramontanes had already agreed to support the Government in any measures might adopt against Socialism, provided the Government would make certain concession relative to the FALCE laws and other restrictive legislation against the Church, With the Ultramontanes for the nucleus of his new party, and with the increased majority the Conservatives were likely to secure, the was every probability that the little groups would add sufficient strength to turn the scales in favor of reaction. He dissolved the Parliament, and a new election was ordered upon the ground that some new legislation was necessary to protect the life of the Emperor, or at least this was the only pretext that appeared upon the surface. this election the Liberals, though still strong, have lost seats, while the Ultramontanes and Conservatives have made a considerable gain. The weight of the blow, however, so far as representation in the Reichstag is concerned, has fallen upon the Socialists. While the total So cialist popular vote was largely increased over former years, reaching some 600,000 in the Empire, it was by no means effective in seating candidates, owing to the new combinations of other parties. For instance, in Berlin it polled 56,000 votes against 31,000 last year, but it lost its two members from the city; and similar results happened in all the large cities of the Empire, so that its array of votes in the Reichstag is reduced from fourteen to a mere handful of half dozen. In Berlin it improved the gift of universal suffrage which BISMARCK himself made to it to the very utmost, and gathered about it all the workmen out of employment and the large class of people who come discontented with the existing state of things. From one point of view it was suc cessful, and yet, while it is numerically stronger than ever before, it is at the same time relatively weaker. In this anomalous condition, BISMARCK is

wheat, or other commodity. When a man makes a contract to pay dollars, the law prorides that, in the absence of any other agreement, the coin of 3714 grains of silver shall satisfy the contract.

The fact that the gold dollar will buy nore pure silver than is contained in the standard dollar does not change the money character of the silver dollar any more than the fact that, a few years ago, the silver dollar would purchase more pure gold than vas contained in the gold dollar, changed the money character of the gold dollar Both were then dollars, as they are now dollars, -not because of any flat power of the Government to give them etitious value, because the term describes a specific weight of silver, or a specific weight of gold, coined by the designated authority, and with the interchanger ble value of these two weights of metal the Government has no concern. They are both dollars, and the public can select either, a taste, circumstances, and the nature of the contract may determine. Any attempt by any Government to make the bullion value of the silver and gold coinage always the

same would require the recoinage of one or

to strike the second blow at it, the debtor always has the option to selec the coin in which he will pay, and will inva-riably select that which for the time is the cheaper and therefore more abundan dollar which is most in use will become he time the standard dollar

THE ANGELL ROBBERY.

It will be an error to catalogue the ANGELI ase among the official defalcations and emezzlements which have become so frequen of late years. Angell simply robb Pullman Company, as a burglar might aults; he availed himself of the most favorable opportunity, during the absence of Mr. PULLMAN in Europe, to possess himself of the plunder and escape with it. His is not a case where he had been led on to take money that didn't belong to him, by unfor tunate speculations or bad habits, and with the hope of making it good. He did not rob his employers by installments, and cover up the theft by a manipulation of the books. The system of the Company was such as to render this impossible. He does not himself know that, at intervals of a few months apart, and during any tempo rary absence from the Pullman caused an expert to go over his ecounts,-not from any suspicion of his integrity, but as a matter of general precaution. Up to a few months ago his account were correct, and there is no doubt that the expert now examining them will find them to be so to-day. But he had access to the vault and to the money-deposit, and he stole some thing over \$100,000, with most of which he escaped in his actual possession. It is proper that this distinction should be

made between his case and the usual run of official and corporation defalcations, for many reasons. In the first place, there is no reflection upon the Company or the other officers connected with it, as there might be if the system had been loose enough to permit ANGELL to rob the Company from time to time, and cover up his defalcations. The bad habits charged up against ANGELI were all of very recent date, and were not suspected by those most intimately associated with him. His crime cannot be charged up against the demoralized condition of the times, when men default with impunity be cause they are in such numerous company The crime which he committed is one occurs in all times and countries. It was plain robbery. The money was taken, not to pay debts, not to bridge over bad places, not in the hope of repaying it, not to conceal excesses of the past, but to take away with him in the hope (so dismal and forlors if ANGELL had only known it) of living in

ease and luxury in exile. There is nothing in his case to call for the sympathy which is usually extended to un ortunate and speculative defaulters: the morality of this sort of sympathy is doubtful in any case, but it cannot be extended in the present instance. ANGELL, after a long career of decency, integrity, and social sur roundings that ought to have kept him hon est, turned thief.

It is a curious case from a psychological point of view. Some people will charge it up to the account of "total depravity"; but others, and especially those who knew anything of him, will think that a feeble in tellect had something to do with it, as well as innate dishonesty. Aside from being an excellent accountant and a systematic officeman, ANGELL was intellectually weak, and was not possessed of that trait of moral courage (which is more nearly allied to the mind than to any moral sense) to rise above the troubles common to all human life. then a recognized coin all over the world, as Never was man more mistaken than he is in the belief that, with a large amount of stolen noney in his possession, piness elsewhere. His life will henceforth be wretched in a degree he has never dreamed of before, and he will seek in vain the comfort, luxury, and pleasure he has pictured as awaiting him. He may or he may not be apprehended and punished; but, whether he shall be or not, there will be no more real happiness for him in this life: the same weakness and lack of moral courage which are so largely accountable for his crime will contribute to his misery in all his future

It is fortunate, not merely that the amount stolen will not materially affect so rich and nowerful a corporation as the Pullman Palace-Car Company, but also that the announcement of the theft was not made till all the details could be given, and thus shut off false and injurious rumors.

The Boston Pilot, one of the ablest and most outspoken Catholic organs of this country, speers some sharp questions at the biatherskite Dennis Kearney that he will do well he stops swearing long enough to he

asks: Because the Pilot is a workingman's par It asks: nuse 80 per cent of our readers are in the treese "honest, horny-fisted sons of toil," we ound to ask DENNIS KEARNET two questions. sense "honest, herny-fisted sons of toil," we feel bound to ask Dennis Kearney two questions: (1) Does he beliefe that profamily and acuse are argument? (2) Where are the facts or issues upon which he came to he East to agitate the workingmen? Have you anything to say, man, that is worth saying? The country will listen to you. Do you really represent the workingmen, or, using the name of the workingmen, have you simply come to Massachusetts as the aired stump-orator of Gen. Bettlen? The workingmen of Massachusetts know Gen. Butlen the workingmen of Massachusetts know Gen. Butlen to the workingmen of Massachusetts know Gen. Butlen to be the workingmen of Massachusetts know Gen. Butlen better than you do. They do not want your assurance that he sympathizes with the masses. If you nonced with the empty and violent speech of the last two weeks you will effectually injure Gen. Butlen advises your pointless and profane policy he makes a mistake that will kill his chancer and grieve his friends. Remember, Kearney, it is no enemy who speaks. Every word we say her will reach the eyes or cars of 1,000.000 workingmen. In their name, for their linerests, we condemy your intemperate course. You commit a crime when your farfous and blind utterances not up the cause of lator to public derision.

The London Spectator of Aug. 3 is not quite sure of the wisdom of Lord Lonne's appoint-

sure of the wisdom of Lord Lorne's appointment. It says:

The Marquis of Lorne is to succeed Lord Duffering as Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada, out he does not go out till November. We have made some remarks elsewhere on this appointment, which may be either a great success or a great failure, according to the spirit in which the duty is conceived. But unquestionably if it be rightly conceived, the close connection with the Grown which Lord Lorne's marriage has given him, should be a source of great popularity. Only it will not do to expect the popularity without earning it. Lord Dufferin has been all things to Canada,—has addressed the French Canadians in French speeches as good as those of the Paris tribune, and the British backwoodsmen in humor as homely and graphic as even the Western States of America courd supply. After such a Viceroy, who has rained all hears, it will hardly do merely to shed pensive, though denignant, rays of polarized Royalt on the Canadian teople. No dount Lord Lorne would make a intestake in timitating Lord Dufferin's modes and manners of Viceregal Government too closely. He must be himself, and not an initation of Lord Dufferin's middle Princess forgets she is anything but the Viceroy's wife,—which she is quite canadia took of doing,—the people of Canada certainly will not forget that she is the daughter of the Queen.

It was only vesterday that we quoted the

It was only yesterday that we quoted the Catholic Te egraph to the effect that the blather skite KEARNEY was no Catholic; but now comes DENNIS himself and declares that he was raised in the Catholic Church, married a Catholic wife, and has his children caristened in a Catholic church. If this is true, Keansey ought to seek absolution for

Fond du Lac, Wis., the other day, there appeared two delegates who seemed to have studied same would require the recoinage of one or the currency question to some purpose. Major the other every few weeks or months. As Boyay told the Committee on Resolutions that it was simply nonsense to talk about the unlimited issue of paper being kept equal to rold
without coin-redemption; and A. M. Blair suggested that, if they were in favor of maxing
greenbacks equal to gold, it did not matter
much what the bonds were paid in. A negro
preacher opened his discourse on the origin of
the species by asserting that the Lord made
ADAM out of mud, and "sot him up agin de
fence to dry." At this point a Darwinian darkey in the audience arose and puzzled the dray." ey in the audience arose and puzzled the dusky theologian with the tough interrogatory: "Who You hush up," retorted the preacher. "Anodder such question as dat would obliterate de best theological system in deuniverse." So with the questions of BLAIR and BOVAY: a rew more of them, fairly answered, will utterly stroy the National party.

ALPONSO of Spain had not only one of the most ovely and charming of wives, in the person of the late Queen MERCEDES, but it seems h mother is as devoted to her son as the King was o the Queen. He has decided to erect a magnificent basilica over the tomb of Mercedes and will appropriate \$45,000 a year for that but and will appropriate \$50,000 a year for that bur-pose. To aid the project, he asked his mother, the ex-Queen Isabella, to sell her jewels, worth \$600,000, now deposited in the Cathedral of Atoens, and received the following reply: of Alocha, and received the following reply:

Son of My Life: I have just received letters from
the Duc de Montpensiku. From a berusal of your
own I see that, as a Catable King and a fondeman, you bear up against your surrows, and you
think of Mencenes. While taking refuge in Goo
all to desposit her remains at the rect of the victua
under a magnificent temple. Your mother not
only authorizes the sale of her, jewels at Atocha,
but gives you her plessing and approves of your intention.—worthy of a King, a Christian and a
good hasband.

Gen. E. S. BRAGO, the Democratic member of ongress from the Fifth Wisconsin Dist was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the last Democratic State Couvention. He made the platform out of the very softest kind of currency-timber that ever was known, and gave his party up, body and soul, to the inflation ideas that now prevail. But it did not save the party from defeat in Wisconsin last fall, nor has it won the Nationals over to the support of Congressman Brage. last the inflationists of the district held a Convention and nominated DAVID GIDDING, a former Republican, to run against Brage, There will be a straight-out Republican ticket also in the field; and, with the among the Irish Democrats on account of Brage's vote against Gen. SHIELDS for Door-keeper of the House, it looks as if the race is to be a well-contested and dusty one for little

Wisconsin people are encouraged to believe hat they will secure the attendance of President HAYES and his party at their State Fair at Madison, which will occur the next week after the Minnesota State Fair, at which Mr. HAYES has promised to be present. It would be a good card to play in a pecuniary sense, as the people always flock to see a live President. As Senator Howe always attends these agricultural "hoss-trots," he and the President night agree upon a partnership talk about builders, and then shake hands across the bloody po-litical chasm that has divided the two distinguished gentlemen since Howe's famous philippic of the 25th of last March. By this time Howe is quite as willing to "shake" as Mr. HAYES can be.

Gen. LEW WALLACE has undertaken considerable of a job for one man when he bolts the nomination of GODLOVE S. ORTH, who has recently been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of his district. Gen. WALLACE has but, when he goes about organizing clubs for the purpose of defeating the regularly-nominated Republican candidate, Gen. Wallacz assumes that he knows more than a majorny of the Congressional Convention, and that it becomes him to assume command in that district. He may live long enough to see his mis-

In the Fourth (Milwaukee) Wisconsin Congressional District, now represented by the Hon. W. P. LYNDE, Democrat, the cont for the Democratic nomination are W. P. LYNDE; P. V. DEUSTER, editor of the Ser-Bot, a German Catholic daily newspaper; the Hon. GEORGE H. PAUL, formerly editor of the Delly News, and now a member of the State Senate; and Judge MALLORY, late Democratic candidate for Governor. The best man of the lot is PAUL, but the chances are said to favor Diverge. The quarrel is very pretty as it stands.

There are three sorts of it, and "You pays rhere are three sorts of it, and "four pass your money and you takes your choice." For example, there is the "Ohlo idue," that is not yet fully hatched. Then there is the Louisiana. "idee," which demands the reocal of the Re-sumption act, and irredeemable greenbacks as the permanent and exclusive currency of the country. Next is the Delaware "idee," when pronounces in favor of gold and silver as the only honest and lawful money of the country.

As to that Verginia whipping case that was recently mentioned in these columns, a correspondent says that the girl was convicted of stealing, and given her choice to be sent to jall for thirty days, or to receive fifteen stripes and 'immediate release. He states that both the girl and her mother insisted upon the whipping, and that it was 'mildly administered," without removing a particle of the girl's clothing The girl is said to be a hard case.

Reference has already been made to the discovery of an overissue of Pennsylvania Stats bonds in 1853, under the Democratic admini-tration of Gov. Bigler. It now turns out that the bond of BICKEL, who was then State Treas urer, cannot be found, having been stolen, as it is supposed. No wonder that the Democratic party is constantly crying for Reform with a

After all, it is better for a man to go boldly and promptly to his work, when he has once resolved upon it, like Thurman, rather than to douge, and equivocate, and prevariente, and straddle, like HENDRICKS. A man had better straddle, like HENDRICKS. A man had better announce himself at once as bad, and give fair notice to all the world, than to play the hypo-

Why on earth does not the Potter Comm tee call upon Mr. Dana, of the Sun, to testify! A man who has howled so loudly and so per-sistently about the "Great Fraud" for two years and more, night and day, Sundays included, ought to know all about it; and Mr. BUTLER ought to make him tell. Let them drop STAN-LEY MATTHEWS and call DANA.

Gov. Blue-Jeans WILLIAMS, of Indiana, declares that the Democracy and the Nation are so nearly related that they may call themeives prothers-in-law. The relationship may be made to appear still more appropriate if the unholy alliance will now acknowledge the ex-Confederacy as its mother-in-law.

Senator THURMAN and BEN BUTLER both are the happy owners of gold-interest-bearing Gov-eroment bonds. Hereafter they will refuse gold, and demand greenbacks in payment of their interest. It is so nice to be consistent, and to take your own medicine.

In Obio it is said to be fatal to the prospects of aby candidate for Congress in a convention of the Nationals to attempt to bribe the dele-gates with silver money. Their itching palms receive nothing but greenbacks.

BEN BUTLER says that "No great man can ever be President of the United States." But that wash't what ailed HORATIO SEYMOUS. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, and SAMUEL J. TIL-

A correspondent wants to know if the yellowfever can be sent by mail. Yes, -by paying the

Can a soft-money inflationist like THURWAR said to be "sound" on the currency ques THE ANGELL

No New Developm the Big

Interview with Gen. H President of th Com

Angell Was Ever Brigh as Boston

GEN. POI Special Dispatch to Long Branch, Aug. 18. Lono Branch. Aug. 18.-had an interview to-day with of the Pullman Palace-Car cifal residence on Ocean said he could add nothing in the statement of Mr. Pulling in the details than had been cials in New York, and agrand. He was glad Mr. Puble matter clearly before the the matter clearly before the and had very highly esteen and had very highly esteeme ness and social relations. To one of the things utterly inc He was shocked and grieved He was shocked and grieved greater confidence in any m in Angell. With an excell position, and hosts of fi discement, seemingly, for a discement, seemingly, for a his work. No amount of me could form a sufficient induce a crime and leave his shame. Mr. Portet, he think that Angell was come his plans were laid. think that Angeli or bis plans were laid of sagacity, and showed participated the plans were only possified of Angeli's associated angeli was affected the plans were only possified the plans were only possified the plans were laid to be provided the plans were laid to be plant were lai

deeply Angell was affected wife, and knew he was quite time of her funeral, but he sabsequent associations. To concealed from the Compan aware he had a single bad he conomical. He attended to than mere faithfulness, to arrive at "and the the office, and rained the the Company by his devot Gen. Porter said no clue i as to Angell's whereabouts. Angell was able to convert ell was able to conver into money in New York,
the officers in New York wo covered it. As Mr. Pullman would not suffer, but it w have such a thing occur. have such a thing occurngree there was more than oing easily deceived, since evman shared in the confident
In closing, Gen. Porter said
how such men could throwturn criminal after a iong caspect. The last year had
had for the number of such
high trust and esteem.

BOSTO Special Dispatch to Boston, Aug. 18,—Inquiof the firm of Richardson, in this city, elicited the ir the past four or five years th the past lotter have years and dealings with Charles T. An ung the stocks of the Puliman transactions have all been in business, and there is no re-thing wrong. A check has sale, and there is no outsta Mr. Angell and the firm.

CHICA THE TRIBUNE published ye of the flight of Charles W. A. of the sight of Charles W. A. Pullman Palace-Car Comman stolen from that corporate and probably sailed immed was a deliberately-planned does not appear that he has for some weeks prior to his spending considerable mon town, who visited him at h

ouse. Angell had some peculjar, said of him that he was at bearing to those with whom but it was laid to the fact't and that he had troubles of ed him at times to be more avoide now absent Secreta ago the now absent Se weeks. He was then in t man Palace-Car Compan

he turned up in an in York State. He have been insane, recollection of how he cam he got to the point where i he got to the point where he his absence an investigatio counts, and they were foun habilities were light, and a chis assets developed a lar gloves, each pair evidently more than once. This shot the glove-question, and that wanted to be considered one day." His insanity at that his present theft, or he may to cover up some rescality. Mr. Angeli was remarkable fattre. Button-hole bouque of his coat, and his hair was ed in the middle.

To the their and the harlot of this world, and the incent apparently banished by the men holding responsible po his valet de chambre. He ke and with her reveled in riote to have ordered sumptuous band friend—teaderlous stea spring chickens, delicate trail the delicacles the sease down with \$4 a bottle wine.

HYDE P

Railroad Communicat Messrs. Hennett, Wright

To the President and Tr.

To the President and Tr.

I ark: We, the undersigned
tures are also astached, bes
bue bouy that, to facilitate
bue bouy that, to facilitate
conditions and co
and mail mills of J. H. Bro
IT. Town 37. Range 16, and
lishments that are now in
meet the demand that will
consumption of the suithful
sumption of which has are

A BOY'S DEPRAVITY.

Stealing His Old Father's Money and Squar

A Kentucky boy of 16 had an adventurous

career abruptly interrupted yesterday morning by Officer Hogan. The boy, whose name is

John Shaw, of Covington, Ky., was seen to

come out of a restaurant at No. 30 Bowery.

grossly intoxicated, in company with two dis-orderly women. Officer Hogan learned that

the three had lunched in the restaurant, and

leave the house and not to return, saying that he would give me \$100 to start in life. My

ORVIL AGAIN.

What He Claims to Know About "the Gen-

eral," a Third Term, and Several Promi-

terday by a reporter. He said, regarding

third term, that the General had written to

friends that he would on no account accept a

nomination for the Presidency. "He does not

want it," said Orvil. Then he added: "But I

think he could be educated up to it, as he was once before. If he could be made to believe that he was the only man able to save the country or the party, he would, I think, allow his name to be used in the Convention. I think, and the convention of the convention of the convention.

mehow, that they will nominate him; but that's only my own opinion."

A defeat would kill the General, Mr. Grant

but his Administration was weak when there was no cause for weakness. Schurz is evidently no favorite of Orvil. For Butler he had always felt a deep admiration, but his present course had lowered him in his estimation. Kearney was a blatherskite, a man whom people go to see as they do to see O'Leary.—for curiosity,—and Butler had demeaned himself by making an alliance with such a fellow. The Democrats would probably elect the next President, but it would not be Thurman. No man who goes for the office ever gets it. Tilden should by rights have the nomination.

CURRENT OPINION.

The "Ohio idea," according to Thurman,

is to change front as often as is necessary in order

to keep up with the party. -St. Louis Globe-Demo-erat (Rep.).

Four years ago we knew the politician by

the hayseed in his hair and the trousers in his boots; now he may be known by his horny hands and his tin dinner-bucket.—St. Louis Post (ind.).

hem, and a salary-grabber at that, Governor of he State. - Umcinnati Commercial (Ind.).

"I have only one faith, and that I think is

shared by you, and that is that on Nov. 6 we will elect to the highest office in the State that gifted son of Massachusetts, Benjamin F. Butler." Dennis Kearney. Ye loi, ye villin, ye loi." The moon-eyed lepers and abject slaves of Massachusetts elect a bioated Governoron the 5th of November. —New York World (Den.).

Benjamin Butler, in his Maine speech,

Benjamin Butler, in his maine speech, gave a sketch of his party biographry, and announced that he had left the Recublican party, and that neither Republican nor Democratic party is up to the Butler demand. But there is one party which he will never rise above nor separate himself from, and that is a party of oblique vision and crooked moral perception, of the name of Benjamin Butler.—Cincinnati Gapette (Rep.).

Johnny, aged 7 (having attended the

Johnny, aged 7 (having attended the Kearney meeting on Lynn Common the previous night)—"I say, papa, just pass along some of them hell-bound blackbernes." Paterfamilias (a lecterous bondholder and bloody capitalist, giving constant employment and fair wages to about 300 workingmen)—"Johnny, you must go. Leave the taole, sir! Ignorance is no excuse for foul language, neither in your case nor in Denis Kearney's."—Boston Herald (Ind.).

The attention of James Gordon Bennett

is respectfully invited to the fact that a fool of a

very malignant type has invaded the columns of

nent Politicians.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

dering It in al Bowery Concert-Salor Spends \$150 in a Night for Cider.

spain had not only one of the most ming of wives, in the person of MERCEDES, but it seems his voted to her son as the King was He has decided to erect a magover the tomb of Mercenes, riate \$45,000 a year for that purproject, he asked his mother. ISABELLA, to sell her jewels, now deposited in the Cathedral received the following reply: s: I have just received letters from PENSITU. From a perusal of your a Catanlic King and a fentie-p against your sorrows, and you se. While tasking refuse in the

the Fifth Wisconsin District; the Committee on Resolutions the Committee on Resolutions neeratic State Convention. He ern out of the very so test kind ber that ever was known, and up, body and soul, to the inflations prevail. But it did not from defeat in Wisconsu last won the Nationals over to the cressman Brage. On Thursday onists of the district held a nominated David Giddings, a minated David Gibbings, a straight-out Republican treket id; and, with the disaffection a Democrats on account of rainst Gen. SHIELDS for Door-liouse, it looks as if the race is itested and dusty one for little

le are encouraged to believe ire the attendance of Presihis party at their State Fair at rili occur the next week after ate Fair, at which Mr. HAYES ways attends these agricultural ship talk about bullocks, hands across the bloody potlemen since Howg's famous 25th of last March. By this uite as willing to "shake" as

or one man when he bolts the nated for Congress by the Re-district. Gen. WALLACE has against Mr. ORTH if he pieases; about organizing clubs for defeating the regularly-nomknows more than a majority assume command in that dis-live long enough to see his mis-

h (Miiwaukee) Wisconsin Conrict, now represented by the eratic nomination are W. I olic daily newspaper; the Hon. member of the State Senate; LLORY, late Democratic candi-hor. The best man of the lot is hances are said to favor DRUs-rel is very pretty as it stands.

you takes your choice." For the "Ohio idee," that is not Then there is the Louisiana lemmeds the repeal of the Reand irredeemable greenbacks as, and exclusive currency of the is the Delaware "idee," which layor of gold and silver as the lawful money of the country. irginia whipping case that was

hat the girl was convicted of en her choice to be sent to jall to receive fifteen stripes and e. He states that both the girl insisted upon the whipping, "mildly administered," withparticle of the girl's clothing.
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dready been made to the disrissue of Pennsylvania State nder the Democratic adminis-IGLER. It now turns out that RL, who was then State Trea and, having been stolen, as it wonder that the Democratic dy crying for Reform with s

etter for a man to go boldly is work. when he has once rocate, and prevaricate, and NDRICKS. A man had better at once as bad, and give fair world, than to play the hypo-

DANA, of the Sun, to testify? owied so loudly and so per-the "Great Fraud" for two ight and day, Sundays includall about it; and Mr. BUTLER d call DANA.

WILLIAMS, of Indiana, dedemocracy and the Nationals and that they may call themlaw. The relationship may

N and BEN BUTLER both are of gold-interest-bearing Gov-Hereafter they will refuse I greenbacks in payment of is so nice to be consistent,

wn medicine. to be fatal to the prospects or Congress in a convention o attempt to bribe the dele-oney. Their itching palms

greenbacks. that "No great man can of the United States." But ailed Horatio Sermous, MLAN, and SAMUEL J. TH-

wants to know if the yellowmaii. Yes, -by paying the inflationist like THURMAN

and" on the currency ques

President of the Pullman Company.

Angell Was Ever Bright and Fair So Far as Boston Knew.

THE ANGELL ROBBERY.

No New Developments Regarding

the Big Steal.

Interview with Gen. Horace Porter, Vice-

GEN. PORTER.

Love Branch, Aug. 18.—Your correspondent and an interview to-day with Gen. Horace Porter, allman Palace-Car Company, at his beauof the raidence on Ocean avenue. Gen. Porter tifal residence on Ocean avenue. Gen. Porter said be could add nothing in the way of facts to the statement of Mr. Pullman. That contained the statement of the st in New York, and seemed to cover the he matter clearly before the public. Mr. Porter hald be had known Mr. Angell for many years, and hadvery highly esteemed him in all their busiand had very highly esteemed him in all their basi-ness and social relations. The present action was one of the tining atterly incomprehensible to him. He was sheeked and grieved. He could not have gester confidence in any man than he had placed in Angell. With an excellent salary, fine social position, and hosts of friends, there was every inposition, and hosts of friends, there was every indescenent, seemingly, for Angell to. continue inhis work. No amount of money that he could take
could form a sufficient inducement to commit such
a crime and leave his infant child to
shime. Mr. Porter, however, could not
rink that Angell was mentally afflicted,
for his plans were laid with such skill and
spectre, and showed premeditated purpose.
The plans were only possible through the considence of Angell's associates. He knew how
deply Angell was affected by the death of his
wife, and knew he was quite out of his head at the and knew he was quite out of his head at the time of her funeral, but he attributed his fail to pine of her funeral, but he attributed his fail to subsequent associations. These were successfully concealed from the Company, and they were not sware he had a single bad habit. He was always conomical. He attended to his work with more than mere faithfulness. He was the first to arrive at "and the last to leave its office, and gained the entire confidence of the Company by his devotion to their interests.

Gen. Porter said no clue had been obtained here
to Angell's whereabouts. He did not believe all was able to convert the stolen securities nto money in New York, for, if he had done so, he officers in New York would probably have disedit. As Mr. Pullman stated, their business would not suffer, but it was very mortifying to have such a thing occur. In this case all would agree there was more than ordinary reason for be-

BOSTON.

high trust and esteem.

agree There was more than ordinary reason for being easily deceived, since every one who knew the
man shared in the confidence accorded to Angeli.
In closing, Gen. Porter said he could not conceive
how such men could throw away their future and
torn criminal after a long career of honor and respect. The last year had been as remarkable as
sad for the number of such defaications by men in
high trait and extense.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Bosrow, Aug. 18.—Inquiry of Mr. W. H. Hill, of the firm of Richardson, Hill & Co., bankers, in this city, elicited the information that during me past four or five years the firm has had frequent delings with Charles T. Angell, buying and sell-ng the stocks of the Puliman Car Company. These tanasctions have all been in the regular course of basiness, and there is no reason to suspect any-thing wrong. A check has always followed the site, and there is no outstanding claim between lr. Angell and the firm.

CHICAGO.
THE TRIBUNE published yesterday the particulars of the dight of Charles W. Angell, Secretary of the Philman Palace-Car Company, with about \$120,000 stolen from that corporation. He left July 24, and probably sailed immediately for Europe. It

prediction of how he came to go away, or how he got to the point where he was discovered. In his absence an investigation was made in his accounts, and they were found to be correct. His habilities were light, and a critical examination of his assets developed a large drawer full of kind flowe, each pair evidently not having been worn more than once. This showed his weakness on the glove-question, and that even in those days he wanted to be considered one of "the idols of the day." His insanity at that-time may account for his present theft, or he may have plaved the trick is over up some rascality. During the past year Mr. Angeli was remarkable for the elegance of his stare. Button-hole bouquets adorned the lappel of his cost, and his hair was always carefully parted in the middle.

To the thier and the harlot belong the good things of this world, and the incentive to live honest is apparently banished by the example set by fast mea holding responsible positions. Angell had his valetde chambre. He kept his fast woman, and with her reveled in riotous living. He is said to have ordered sumptuous breakfasts for himself and friend-tenderion steaks with mushrooms; spring chickens, delicate truffles, chocolate, and all the delicacles the seasons afforded, washed down with §4 a bottle wine, of the rarest brands. That was his style of living. His little feats at the clus are said to have been sumptuous, and a little game of poker sometimes whiled away his time when he was not otherwise engaged.

HYDE PARK.

The Trustees met Saturday evening. Present,
Messrs. Bennett, Wright, Coy, Potter, and Beck.
Abent. Green. Railroad Communication with the Indiana

Mesars. Bennett, Wright, Coy, Potter, and Beck. Absent. Green.

A petition was presented for a passage of a rail-road ordinance, as follows:

To the President and Trustees of the Village of Hude fork: We, the indersigned, with others whose signatures are also attached, beg to present to your honorabures are also attached, beg to present and future prosented that, to facilitate the present and future prospective that, to facilitate the present and surface properties and the many of the properties and the met the demand, that will constitute the properties of the constant of which has airready reached the volume of 150 tons per diem at this point, that they cosire the constentation of the subhurless Indians coals, the consumption of which has airready reached the volume of 150 tons per diem at this point, that they cosire the constentation of which has airready reached the volume of 150 tons per diem at this point, that they cosire the constentation of the chicage of Eastern Illinois and the chicage of Eastern Illinois Company of the chicage of Eastern Illinois Eastern the Consume the present terminates region upon a rayorable line from the present terminates region upon a rayorable line from the present terminates and the chicage of Eastern Illinois Eastern the Consument of the Eastern Illinois Eastern the Consument of the Eastern Consument of the Eas

streets and aliers now existing, or which may here after be authorized or opened by said Moard, and com-ply with and be subject to all laws and ordinances of said village now in force or which may hereafter be

A section was also added for the Company to The railroad enters the town at Dalton, running along the shore of the Calumet Lake, crossing the river east of the Illinois Central Railroad bridge, to Brown's Mills, and thence to South Chicago. It will form a drain by its ditches, and will reduce the price of coal for ooth public and mill use, to the latter about \$75 per day. The Beit Line is used in transit. An ordinance to improve Washington avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth streets, was

passed.

The Board then adjourned.

Steve Lavelle, of South Chicago, who is given a very hard reputation by the police, was last night shot through the arm while resisting Officer Tully, who tried to stop his disorderly conduct. He was brought to the Hyde Park Juli and his wounds dressed.

FIRES.

AT BIGGS, CAL. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Biggs, Butte County, says: "A fire here this orning destroyed nineteen buildings, all busiless houses except two. Loss about \$51,400; nsurance, \$63,200. Several arrests have been made of parties suspected of having started the fire, which originated in an unoccupied

AT LEMONT, PA. POTTSVILLE, Aug. 18 .- Last night a block of buildings in the was burned. isiness portion of Lemont

SNAKE-STORY.

The Most Wonderful Summer-Occurren

Yet Reported.

Reading (Pa.) Eagle.

Faren Potts, aged 45. is a woodman residing bout two miles from Warwick furnace. For the past six months he has been clearing a tract of land for his brother-in-law, about one-half mile from his home. He is a stalwart, broad-shouldered man, and wears his hair close cut. He has a clean face and heavy jaws. On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week Mr. Potts passed through probably one of the most terrible or through probably one of the most terrible or-deals of its kind that any human being was ever called upon to endure. And all in the presence of his wife and four children. Wednesday of this week he left home as usual early in the morning, taking his dinner with him in a kettle, as he generally remained all day. He says he worked until noon, ate his dinner, and at 1 occlock worked on a usual. About 3 in the afworked until boon, ate his dinner, and at 1 o'clock worked on as usual. About 3 in the afternoon he became drowsy, and the heat was oppressive. As he was working by the job he concluded to take a nap. He rested in the shade of a large oak tree near a clump of rocks, his head lying on his coat near a projecting root. How long he slept Mr. Potts does not state, but suddenly he was awakened by a choking sense. suddenly he was awakened by a choking sensa-con. He jumped up, and, as he jumped, real-zed that he had his mouth open dhring his map. There was a strange taste in his mouth, and his There was a strange taste in his mouth, and his throat felt raw. Suddenly he ejected about a haif cupful of slime, and for a time he thought he had been poisoned. He felt very sick, and he vomited copiously and had pains. After vomiting he felt as if he was going to strangle, because, he says, something worked into his throat from his stomach, and then suddenly disappeared. Minutes seemed hours to him, and he says he was so terribly scared that perspiration stood in great beads on his forehead, and he trembled in fear. He is about 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighs 198 pounds. He worked no more that afternoon, but went to the spring and filled his kettle with water. When he stooped to dip it out, he says he distinctly spring and filled his kettle with water. When he stooped to dip it out, he says he distinctly felt something twisting and moving in his stomach. Then he felt possible that during his sleep he must have had his mouth open, and swallowed something. The thought nearly overpowered him, and he says that he relied on the water he had in his kettle to keep himself from being strangled. As he walked towards home, every time he feit his throat filling he drank pleuty of water, and by the time he had crached home he had drank pearly every drop in the kettle. He had drank nearly every drop in the kettle. Howas frightened, and when he told his wife tha

the alight of Charles W. Angell. Secretary of the Paliman Palace-Car Company, with about \$120,000 stolen from that corporation. He left July 24, and probably sailed immediately for Europe. It was a deliberately-planned piece of rascality. It does not appear that he has been speculating, but for some weeks prior to his departure he had been spending considerable money on a woman of the town, who visited him at his room in the Palmer Rosse.

Angell had sorae peculiar idiosyncrasiss. It is said of him that he was at times cross and overbearing to those with whom he came in contact, but it was laid to the fact that he worked hard, and that he had troubles of the heart, which caused thim at times to be morose. About ten years spo the now absent Secretary left one day very suddenly, and nothing was heard of him for three weeks. He was then in the employ of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, and after a time he turned up in an interior town in New York State. He claimed then to have been Insane, and had no recollection of how he came to go away, or how he got to the point where he was discovered. In his absence an investigation was made in his accounts, and they were found to be correct. His habilities were light, and a critical examination of Durings the night was a deliberately-planned piece of rascality. It had he was given water to drink. He then to have been Insane, and had no recollection of how he came to go away, or how he got to the point where he was discovered. In his absence an investigation was made in his accounts, and they were found to be correct. His habilities were light, and a critical examination of the country of the point where he was discovered. In his absence an investigation was made in his accounts, and they were found to be correct. His habilities were light, and a critical examination of the point where he was discovered. In his absence an investigation was made in his accounts, and they were found to be correct. His habilities were light, and a critical examination of the point where he was d

nothing unusual was ejected. All that night Mr. Potts suffered, but his frinds remained with him, sitting up by turns and taking care of him. During the night he had ten spasms. At 5 o'clock in the moaning the "Doctor" placed a wet towel on Potts' breast, and then held his ear close to it. He then turned away, and seemed to be horror-struck. His worst fears seemed to be horror-struck. His worst fears seemed to be realized. At 6 o'clock he told Mr. Potts that he had certainly swallowed some sort of a hissing reptile, because its movements within him could be distinctly heard. Potts was very weak, but still he said he would submit to any treatment. Dr. Gephart assured him that he would stand by him and do all he could. Finally Mrs. Potts was told to heat apot of milk. Then Potts then inhaled the steam of this by bending his head very low. Instantly he feil back in a stranging spasm, and it was thought he would die. He was with dilliculty revived. "We must pursue (that plan," said the Doctor, and more milk was put on the stove. Potts was then led out under a shed roof and asked whether he was willing to undergo that treatment. He consented. A wagon was pushed in and the men got in it. Above was a cross-beam. A strong rope was field to this and them securely passed around the lower limbs of the suffering man. The

cross-beam. A strong rope was "ied to this and then securely passed around the lower limbs of the suffering man. The wagon was then pulled away. Posts was left hanging head down. He was aided in holding his head up. Then the boiling milk was brought, and he inhaled the steam. Dr. Gephart held Pott's mouth open. The patient's tongue protruded and his eves started. The thick steam flowed into his throat, and the poor sufferer made a noise as if choking. Then Dr. Gephale had total should be resistanted. The thick steam flowed into his throat, and the poor sufferer made a noise as if choking. Then quick as thought the Doctor saw a head protrude, and, seizing it with his naked fingers, be quickly pulled, and the reptile was dashed into an empty bucket. Mrs. Potts was working like a beaver, and, while the Doctor was supporting the husband, the wagon was backed in and in a few seconds Potts was lying on the ground nearly dead. He was given some whisky and water and was rubbed with coarse towelling, and finally he seemed to be resting easy. His eyes were bloodshot, and every vein seemed bulged and ready to burst. He was carried into the house and put to bed, and light food was administered. His throat was very sore, but still he was thankful when he was told that the reptile had been removed. The Doctor was soon busy examining it. The snake was sincular-looking one, and measured nineteen inches in length, but at the thickest part of its body it was not more than a half-inch. It was dark-green on the under, side and black on top, and apparently had no scales. It was killed and put into a bottle filled with alcohol. Mr. Potts said he would not have it in the house, and never wanted to see it again. The tree agent took it with him, saying he would never forget the incident in his life. The snake is a real curiosity, because on its back, for about four inches, there are small protuberances growing, looking like feathers, and on the sides are small fins. At last accounts, Mr. Potts was getting strong again and his throat slowly healing.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. Late last night Officer Patrick Lavin, of the Hinman Street Station, arrested a man named Michael Fox, who attempted to commit suicide

by throwing himself on the Burlington track before an incoming train hear the Wood street, crossing. He resides at No. 384 Rebecca street, and is only 23 years of age. Domestic difficul-ties are supposed to have been the cause. ties are supposed to have been the eguse.

Sidney King and Thomas W. Hunter, two boarders at No. 414 Wabash avenue, had a quarrel yesterday, the one accusing the other with too much intimacy with the servant grit, who is said to be in a fair way of settling down into married life. They began chaffing each other, and this led to blows and weapons, King drawing a revolver, and flunter a razor. The other boarders interfered to prevent bloodshed, and two of them also laid themselves liable to arrest. There is a sensation, but the character of it is of a rather low tone.

of it is of a rather low tone.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The third Parliament of the Dominion has been dissolved. Nominations take place the 10th of September and elections the 17th, except in Manitoba, where the elec-tions take place the 7th. LOONY LEET.

The Insanity of a Potter Witness Made Still More Apparent.

His Belief that Caligulas and Neros Are Bent on His Assassination.

The Fine Frenzy into Which He Rolled Himself Yesterday.

special Disputch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—That remarkable wittained the members of the Potter Committee Thursday and Friday last with choice stories about having been the adviser of the principal Republican politicians of Louisiana, is now locked up in the Twenty-seventh Precinct station house in this city. He distinguished himself this evening by discharging three pistolshots through the door of a room on the second

THE ASTOR HOUSE. One bullet narrowly missed the night-clerk of the hotel. Another grazed the side of a policeman who had been called to assist in arresting the reckless witness. Leet is afflicted with the notion that he has been followed during the past week by persons who desire to murder him to prevent him from making further revelations to the Potter Committee. There is no room to doubt that he is insane When he was arrested he raved of poisoners and accused every person he saw of being en gaged in the conspiracy against his life. He is very anxious that a diary which he has kept in peculiar manner for many years

SHALL PALL INTO THE HANDS OF GOV. TILDEN or those of some adviser of that gentleman Leet, according to his own rambling story, started from the Belmont Hotel this morning, for Tilden's house, carrying the diary. He noticed several suspicious persons following him, and met some conspirators on the car that took him up town. He could not find Tilden, and started to give his diary to Manton Marble That gentleman was out of town. Before go ing to Marble's house he breakfasted at the Rossmore Hotel, where he told the clerk who he was, and where he imagined that a negro waiter tried to poison some Sauterne wine served to him. Subsequently he had trouble with several car conductors, whom he denounced as desirous of killing him. After making a slight disturb ance in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he went to po lice headquarters. There, he said,

SUPT. WALLING was also engaged in the conspiracy against him He sealed up his diary, however, and left it in the care of the Superintendent. Leet went into the Astor House at 9 o'clock this evening and engaged a room the second floor. Twenty minutes later he rang the bell violently for a porter, and, when the latter knocked at the door, be cried out that he wanted the chief of police to take his testimony. He was supposed to be drunk, and no attention was paid to his request. He rang still more violently and repeated his demand to the porter. When he rang the third time, the night-clerk and the hotel detective went upstairs and rapped at his door.

HE ANSWERED THEM WITH A PISTOL-SHOT. The bullet passed through the door, and close to the clerk. Three policemen were called, and Leet fired two shots at them through the door. He afterward said he was bound to kill somebody "as an experiment." ing this third shot he opened his door and looked into the corrider. Seeing the policeman he threw down his revolver and said:

" HERE, TAKE ME! NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- About 9 o'clock this vening John A. Leet registered at the Astor House, and was assigned a room on the third door. At dark a man appeared laboring under some excitement. About half an hour after going to his room the loud report of a pistol was heard from Leet's room, and the crashing of a bullet through the door, accompanied b loud cries from the room. Several officers were summoned, and they burst in the door

IMMEDIATELY A BULLET WHIZZED PAST THEM and a party inside slammed the door in their faces. Another attempt by the officers to get was met by another bullet, but both shots fortunately missed. The officers then made a ombined rush and overpowered Leet before he could again fire. Leet was a witness before the Potter Investigating Committee last week. HE WAS TERRIBLY EXCITED,

and said there was a conspiracy to kill him, and he meant to kill the first man who entered the room. He fired, he said, in self-defence, as he heard some one trying to enter the room. Leet was taken to the City-Hall Police Station

and locked up. He swore at every one, and denounced all as part of a band of conspirators. In conversation with a reporter he said he was HE HAD BEEN "SHADOWED " for days past by a fellow who wanted to put

him out of the way on account of the testimony he gave before the Potter Committee, as they

fear he may tell some more. He says he carried a private memorandum book with him containing some additional startling testimony, and it was the book they were after. He went in search of SOME ONE TO PROTECT HIM, and called this morning at the Sun office to see Mr. Gibson, but he was not there. He then got

Col. Pelton's address, and also Manton Marble's. He took a street-car, but the conductor took him BEYOND GRAMERCY PARK, his destination, which confirmed his suspicions. A visit was paid Gov. Tilden, but he was absent. The Rossmore Hotel was next visited

and a glass of wine ordered, but refused. Let them wrote the following: "I am pursued by assassins or poisoners, and cannot find my friend." THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 18.—The Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb met this afternoon for the purpose of considering the religious instruction of the deaf and damb. President Chapin occupied the chair. A model religious service was conducted in sign-language by Dr. Peet, Principal of the New York Institu tion for the Deaf and Dumb, after which the subject, "How the Pupils in Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb Should Spend the Unoccupied Hours of the Sabbath," was discussed by Dr. E. M. Gallandet, of Washington, D. C.; Messrs. Talbot, of Iowa; Schilling, of Wisconsin; Dr. Palmer, of Ontario; and Dr. Peet, of New York. The subject, "The Best Method of Keligious Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," was next introduced. It was discussed by Dr. Gallandet, Dr. Palmer, Mr. Ely, of Maryland, and Dr. Macintyre, of Indiana. The exercises closed with prayer by Job Turner, a venerable deaf-mute missionary among his own class. Dr. Palmer, principal, and Mr. A. Christie, bursar, of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, represent Canada. tion for the Deaf and Dumb, after which the

Mr. Billings' Bite. A strange story comes to us from down the river. Mr. Frank Billings, an old fisherman, river. Mr. Frank Billings, an old fisherman, near the upper lock on the river, while running his troutline a few days since, flound that he had bung a monster catish. In order to make sure of his game, he wrapped the line around his wrist. The fish, making a desperate effort for liberty, upset the skiff, and the fisherman, being unable to disentangle himself from the line, was dragged under the water and drowned before assistance could reach him. Some neighbors on the bank witnessed the catastrophe, and hastened to the scene, but too late. They recovered the body of the drowned man, and then secured the fish, which weighed 225 bounds. This statement comes to us so well authenticated that we cannot doubt its truth.

A Horse's Feet Roasted by the Weather, A Horse's Feet Roasted by the Weather,
Prescott (Arisona) Miner, Aug. 2.
M. L. Fewell, the mail-carrier between Prescott and Winkenburg, on his trip during the early part of the week, left the latter place about the middle of the day, when the thermometer stood 120 deg. in the shade, and, in the sun, at a neat beyond the capacity of a thermometer to indicate, his course being over the Walnut Grove trail, which follows a sandy wash several miles. Before passing from the wash, with its scorching saud, he noticed that his horse became restive and apparently in much pais. Upon making his exit from the sandy wash, and finding a large tree that offered a pleasant shade, Mr. Fewell concluded to rest his panting steed and examine, if possible, into the cause of the noble animal's distress. The horse would first raise one foot and then another, giving the rider to understand that something was wrong with his feet; when he made an examination and found the flesh around the upper part of the hoof thoroughly roasted, and the hoof ready to drop off. The animal in a few minutes was unable to staud, and the mail-carrier was compelled to shoulder the mail, abandon his noble charger, and foot it to Walnut Grove, a distance of twenty miles, which he made, undergoing, however, considerable fattgue from exposure to the excessive heat of the sun. week, and it would be a profitable week's work. Let him either hant off his financial tool, or else accept onfoffer; either put up or shut up!—New York Graphic (Ind.).

But he [Thurman] has now committed himself to the Ohio platform; to a policy of irre-deemable legal-tenders, which means a policy which can benefit only speculators, and which, if it were carried, would only be pecuators, and which, if it dustrial and financial depression. In the interest of farmers, workingmen, and producers everywhere, we must say we prefer such Democrats as Senator Bayard and Gov. Seymour to such Democrats as Senator Thurman.—New York Herald (Ind.),

The Hon. Alex. H. Stephens has no need to run as an independent candidate. He has re-ceived the regular party nomination and has noceived the regular party nomination and has no-body to thank for it except his own energy, auda-city and gift of chin. He will of course be elected by an overwhelming dority and will return to Congress with green one considers the con-ecting time the second of the con-weight tips the second of the con-tended that a great deal of steel springs, chicken-aawa, and dynamite in his con-stitution shut up in a small package.—Baltunore Gazelle (Dem.)

Senator Thurman's "great speech" will net add to his reputation as a statesman. He panders to the dishonest money party of his State in a shameful manner, making assertions which he shameful manner, making assertions which he knows to be contrary to fact and dangerous me their tendency. Nothing, for instance, could be more untrue than that the money interests of the country are not affected by the hard times. He scoids like a fishwoman against the Republican party, but has not a word against the Kearneyites of the North or the bulldozers of the South. Mr Thurman is apparently endeavoring to rival Kearney, Butler & Co. in demagogism. He ought to be above it.—Hartford Courant (Rev.).

that Shaw tendered a \$50 bill in payment. Upon being told by the proprietor that he could not change the bill one of the women picked it up and put it in her bosom, saving, "Pill pay for the breakfast, and change the bill afterand put it in her bosom, saying, 1711 pay for the breakfast, and change the bill afterwards." The officer started in pursuit, and saw the three get on a Desbrosses street ferry car. He overtook the car, and asked the women if they had any money belonging to the boy. One replied by producing the \$50 bill. Hogan then took the three to the Fourteenth Precinct Station. We the girls gave their names as Jane Lewis and Pauline Reilley. The boy said he was on his way to Europe. When asked if he had any money, he drew from his pocket \$1,400 in \$50 bills. The prisoners were then taken to the Tombs Ponce Court, where the two girls were discharged, and young Shaw was held, to enable Supt. Walling to communicate with the boy's father.

To a Tribme reporter last night the boy told his story. He is 16 years old, short and slender for his age, and his sumournt face and timid air give him the appearance of a farm youth. He talks like a country boy, and told his story with no little embarrassment. He said: "My father's name is William H. Shaw, and he, with my mother and two sisters, lives in Covington. As the tail cannot wag the dog, the East vill finally have to acknowledge that it can no longer wag the West. Can the Eastern Democracy afford an attitude of antagonism to the Democracy of the Wost? It begins to look as though the of the Wost? It begins to look as though the greenback is national and gold sectional. This may not be a pleasant outlook for those of us who hold to "hard money" as the true basis of a permanent prosperity, but it were as futile for Mrs. Partington to attempt to sweep back the waves of the locan as for the unadded East to resist the swelling tide of greenbackism. We are a national, not a sectional party, and, in view of 1880, the Democracy of the East must take no narrow and contracted, but a broad and liberal survey of the situation.—Syracuse Courier (Dein.).

Republican government in Alabama does not exist. A more brutal despotism is not to be found in the worst-governed Kingdom of the East-ern World. The absolutism of the Sultan of furfather's name is William H. Shaw, and he, with my mother and two sisters, lives in Covington. My father was a mattress-maker, but, as he is 65 years old, he had given up work. He had saved about \$2,000, of which I took all except \$100 before I left home. For a year I have worked in a glass factory and in a tin-shop. I lost my place and could get nothing to do, and for this reason my parents called me lazy, abused me, and tried to drive me from home. A week ago Saturday my father ordered me to leave the house and not to return, saying that sey and the Afghan Emirs is mild and clement in comparison with Democratic despotism in Ala-bama. To be a Republican in such a State is to be bama. To be a Republican in such a State is to be an object of scorn and contempt. To be a negro is to be a creature having no rights that a white man is bound to respect. The right of suffrage is monopolized by the Democrats, and denied to the Republicans. It is not a State for a Republican to remain in, and certainly not one to which any man who has any self-respect or American feeing will repair to in order to seek a living. —Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

leave the house and not to return, saying that he would give me \$100 to start in life. My people went out during the day. I took every cent of moiney in the house, \$1,900 in all, and crossed the riverthat night to Cuncinnati. There I stayed until Monday night, and then concluded to come to New York; intending to go afterward to Beifast, Ireland, where I have relatives. I arrived in New York on Tuesday night. I bought a ring and searf-pin, and went to Brighton Beach and Staten Island. On Monday evening I went to a variety concert saloon in the Bowery. Here I met the two girls, Lewis and Reilley, and when I asked them to drink they called for wine. I was charged \$5 a bottle for what was only champagne cider. We sat in the saloon until 5 o'clock vesterday morning, when I had paid \$150 for cider since I went in there. The girls then started to take me home, and on the way we were arrested."

Young Shaw said it was not material with him whether he went home or not. He did not show any outward signs of regret for his gonduct. He said he had not been to a theatre during his stay in the city, but had visited concert saloons, treated everybody, and felt like a young nabob who could weil afford a little extravaganoe. Gail Hamilton, in her fourteenth and fifteenth articles, has at last brought down her profound researches into Civil-Service reform from the days of Pitt and Burke to comparatively modern times. With the aid of an English "Guide to the Civil Service," of the extremely recent date of 1867, and of "informal" conversations with Customs officers on the downs at Liverpool, she has discovered that the pretended opening of the Britdelusion, "and that "patronage "and "influence" are quite as potent as ever. This is a remarkable discovery, and one which would be extremely comforting to Mr. Blaine and the other enemies of Civil-Service reform in this country did it not, unfortunately, lack the essential element of truth. There is the ampiest evidence, not only in the reports of the British Civil-Service Commission and of various Parliamentary Committees, but in contemporaneous magazine literature, that the pinciple of open competition has been extended in good faith, and with the best results, to the enter Civil Service of Great Britain, with the single exception of the Foreign Office and the diplomatic service. Had the fair critic but read to the end the article in Serbhaer's Monthly for June 1877, from the earlier portions of which she quotes with such freedom, she would have found the facts set forth with fullness and accuracy. Although limited competition among candidates mbminated by patronage was voluntarily introduced to a considerable extent under the order of 1855, the system of come ethion which is now in operation was not introduced till 1870. The order in Chuncil of June 4 in that year directed that, with certain exceptions, all original appointments in any department of the Civil Service made after Aug 31, 1870, should be made by means of open competitive examinations. This was, an entire change from the system before in force, and marks the beginning of a new era in British Civil Service. The new system was soon put in force, and has contained in operation ever since, standing successfully the test of restandants oncerning the potency of natronage and the necessity of influence to the candidates for appointment, which Miss Dodge quotes with such gusto from the guides and hand-tooks of 1867, refer, of course, to the system of passexaminations introduced in 1855, and not to the connective system, which was not introduced till 1870, and which made a radical change in the methods of election. The statement that "what was true in 1 are quite as potent as ever. This is a remarkable Boston, Aug. 16.—Ex-President Grant's brother Orvil was interviewed in this city yes-

New York Times (Rep.).

LEGAL MATTERS.

A defeat would kill the General, Mr. Grant thinks; but he (U. S.) would risk it if he thought it possible to save the party. Mr. Grant further said that his brother saw some things now that he could not be made to see before. In other words, he now sees Babcock in his true light, and would never give him any more aid or comfort. So, too, McDonald Joyce, and those fellows would, if the General became President again, be left to go to the devil. Some of his old advisers would be recalled, among woom (if the General agrees with his brother) would be Zach Chandler, as Orvil considers him "one of the best men we have." men we have."
Speaking of the General's "royal progress" in Europe, Orvil said that he had received letters from him, in which he expressed his weariness of the continued feasting to which he is subjected, and said that he intended to take a sea-voyage for recreation.

Mr. Grant freely criticised some prominent men. President Hayes was a high-toned, honorable gentleman, who was trying to do right, but his Administration was weak when there was no cause for weakness. Schurz is evident-Proceedings in the Various Courts Saturday. R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee, Saturday, of William B. and Alanson Dwight. The creditors of Simpson, Norwell & Co. accepted a composition of 30 per cent, which will e payable in cash in ten days after the ratification of the compromise by the Court.

A final dividend of 1 per cent was declared in

the case of Samuel F. Hawley and George R. Thorne to all creditors who have received the

Thorne to all creditors who have received the first dividend. Those who have not had anything will get 13 per cent.

The proposal for composition in the estate of Albert Friedley was withdrawn, and the composition proceedings abandoned.

At 10 o'clock this morning Assignees will be chosen for Anthony C. Hesingand Washington Hesing. A composition meeting will be held the same hour in the case of Wahl, Mever & Co.
A final dividend meeting will be held at 2 p. m. in the case of Parker & Boynton.

m. in the case of Parker & Boynton.
DIVORCES.

Henrietta Young filed a bill Saturday asking for a divorce from her husband, Isburn Young, on the ground of desertion.
Samuel Edgerie also wants a decree of divorce from his wife Mary for a similar reason.
And Mary 19. Goldie, having lived three years since her marriage without her husband Cnarles Goldie, thinks she can get along without him in the future.

Habeas Corpus.

Michael Gavin filed a petition for habeas corpus Saturday, setting out that he was arrested about a week ago on a charge of being a vagabond, and prowling around public gatherings, pilfering habitually, and neglecting to give a good account of himself. He was tried before Justice Rogers and sentenced to pay \$100 fine, or to go to jail. He claims that he has not vio-

Tilden couldn't get a corporal's place down bere. - Chariotte (N. C.,) Observer (hem.). - Of sourse not. Tilden pronounced against the payment of the Southern claims, and that has cooked has goose down South.—Washington Republican good account of himself. He was tried before Justice Rogers and sentenced to pay \$100 fine, or to go to jatl. He claims that he has not vio-lated any known law of the State ar city, and that his imprisonment is illegal, and asks to be discharged from jatl. If Kearney is not a mere blathering demagogue, the symptoms in his case are mislead-ing, and his insincerity is manifest in denouncing the capitalists without qualification, while urging the workingmen of Massachusetts to make one of

discharged from jail.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Storrs Bros., of New York, commenced a suit for \$3,500 Saturday against Samuel B. Munson, Jr., and William S. Munson, and another for a like amount against Alexander White.

Reuden S. Jennings began a suit against the Board of Trade to recover \$10,000 damages for years with the patent for an improvement. Board of Trade to recover \$10,000 damages for unlawful use of his patent for an improvement in "trading pits," granted to him May 1, 1878. George S. Pepper filed a bill against Francis A. Stevens, Julia E. Stevens, N. C. Perkins, Trustee, W. St. John Wolseley, successor in trust, C. R. Field, successor infitrust, B. F. Sherman, F. L. Stevens, J. L. Gates, J. P. W. Williams, P. P. Schmidt, William Bowton, A. A. McKenzie, Annie H. Houston, Katherine Walsh, S. W. Ransom, and William Nelson, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$25,000, covering the E. 1/2 of Lot 3, Block 19, in the original Town of Chicago.

Lot 3, Block 19, in the original Town of Chicago.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIFF.

Margaret Carter, Thomas Drummond, and
George Armour, Trustees of the estate of
James Carter, deceased, filed a bill against
John S. and Jessie McGlashan, F. H. Winston,
Trustee, and J. J. McCarthy to foreclose a trust
deed on which \$10,000 is due, covering Block 2
in McCarthy's Subdivision, and the E. 1/2 of the
S. W. 1/2 of the N. E. 1/2 of Sec. 17,38,14.

Henry S. Clarke filed a bill against George C.
Jones, Elizabeth H. Janes, and Eloise P. Conknill, to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,375 on the
south part of Lot 8, Block 89, in the Village of
Evanston, fronting ninety feet on Ridge street.

The Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal
Company began a suit for \$1,600 against B. F.
Wiggins, Daniel Bogle, Jr., and Waiter S.
Bogle.

the Herald. In a leading editorial this morning he alludes twice to the silver dollar of 412½ grains as being "worth only 88 cents." Now, we believe this silver dollar to be worth 100 cents. To test the question, which is right, we will pay 90 cents each for all the new silver dollars Mr. Bennett will deliver at the office of the Graphic. If they are worth only 88 cents, fir. Bennett will make 11 cents on every dollar, or \$11 on every \$100, or \$110,000 on every \$1,000,000. Mr. Bennett could C. L. Henry Meissney, 31, 312, 72.—John Sauser vs. Nicholas and Barbara Mayrath, \$349.

LAGRANGE'S MYSTERY.

A Fresh Clew Discovered as to the Real Assassin of Clark.

Which Will Probably Let Joseph St. Peters Out of the Scrape.

At last there has been obtained a clew to the

eelebrated case " of the murdered man Ciark, which will doubtless set the minds of some of the occused parties at rest, though it will implicate others who have thus far been held above sus picion. It is true that suspicion has pointed strongly toward the young man Joseph St. Peters, and the theory that Mrs. Clark herself was an accomplice has not been without founda-tion. The alibi plea by the defendant last Saturday was a lame affair, and weakly supported by the witnesses, every one of whom were relatives of St. Peters, and, of course, interest ed parties. The testimony of Edward Martin and his wife showed that they had met a young man answering to the description of Joe on the man answering to the description of Joe on the road walking toward LaGrange. Martin remarked to his wife at the time that the footman looked like Joe, "who used to work at Mr, Clark's." Before they could meet in the road the young man pulled a black cap, which he had on bis head, down over his eves, leaped over the fence, and crouched behind some bushes until Martin had passed by, and then got back into the road and trudged on toward LaGrange. Mrs. Papinot, Joe's sister, with whom he resided in the city, swore that he had never been absent a night since he came with whom he resided in the city, swore that he had never been absent a night since he came from LaGrange. Her husband swore that he had been out all one night, and he believed that it was Monday. Joe St. Peters was recalled before Martin gave in his testimony, and on being questioned admitted that he owned a cap, that it was linen, and its color was black. Then there was Mrs. Clark's testimony that her husband had a revolver, which was hever seen by any other person.—not even the how who over any other person,—not even the boy who occupied the room with his father. Also the discrepancy between the testimony of Mrs. Clark and Joe regarding the letters, she swearing positively that she had written letters for him, and especially remembered having addressed one to ", hiss Carrie Smith," while Joe swore coughts a resitively that

one to "Miss Carrie Smith," while Joe swore equally as positively that she never wrote any letters for him, and stated to a reporter that he did not know a Miss Carrie Smith.

All these facts furnished good grounds for suspicion of both Mrs. Clark and Joe St. Peters, with the most plausible theory in favor of the young man being the direct assassin, with Mrs. Clark as his accomplice. But, as stated before, A CLEW WAS OBTAINED YESTERDAY which scatters all the theories heretofore mentioned to the winds, and corroborates the hut. tioned to the winds, and corroborates the hu tioned to the winds, and corroborates the hint given in The Tribune report of vesterday morning that there were other parties than those who had been named that were participants in the dastardly deed.

It will be remembered that mention was made in this paper, a few days ago, of certain tracks having been found by a Mr. Wood, residing near Mr. Clark, the morning after the murder. The Tribune representative tried to follow up this lead at the time, but was de-

The Tribune representative tried to follow up this lead at the time, but was deterred from seeing Mr. Wood, on account of a scarcity of time. The tracks led in a line from the direction of Mr. Clark's residence toward the depot, across lots. A distinct impression was, made in the mud near a ditch, which looked as though the person making it had slipped in making a leap across.

Wednesday evening, Mr. Wood, with his little son, went down to Maxon's grocery, near the depot, early in the evening, and purchased some potatoes. They sat and talked for some time. Mr. Maxon was asked what time it was by Mr. Wood. He replied that "by his clock it was half-past 8 o'clock." They sat and talked for some time longer, and then Mr. Wood and his som started for home. It was all of 9 o'clock in the even-

for home. It was all of 9 o'clock in the even ing when they arrived

ing when they arrived
AT VIIE CROSS-ROAD
leading to their ho.ne.
Mr. Wood, discovered that he had forgotten
his potatoes, and sent his little boy back after
them. He walked on toward his home, and he
noticed a boy, he should judge about 18 years
old, riding upon a horse which had no equipments except a bridle. The young
man came directly from the road leading to Mr.
Clark's barn, and when he saw Mr. Wood he
leaned forward on the horse so that his face leaned forward on the horse so that his face could not be seen, and hurried his animal on ward. About the same time he saw

ward. About the same time he saw

A MAN RUNNING ACROSS THE FIELDS.
He had on a white shirt and a slouch hat. Mr.
Wood started and ran after both the parties,
but was distanced. The reason he gave for
running after them was that he had lost a gun
from his house the day before, and he thought
berhaps the thieves had come back for a chest
of tools that were there.

Other facts are in possession of The Trinune
reporter, but for very good reasons, they are
suppressed for the present. The real facts
must come to fight in a day or two, which may
bring into notoriety persons who are now beyond suspicion among those who know them.
They are in LaGrange, and their capture is cerfain.

Mr. A. B. Woods and a fellow-detective from

Capt. Turtle's agency were out looking over the ground yesterday and the day before, and it is possible they have also found some clew, though if they have they are wise enough to keen it to the meetles. A Tragedy Caused by the Eclipse.

An old negro in Johnson County, Tex., killed his child and then killed himself last Monday, during the eclipse, while under the impression that the world was coming to an end. He was heard to remark that "he heard the world was that the world was coming to an end. He was heard to remark that "he heard the world was coming to an end that evening, and if so he would be so sound asteep that Gabriel's trumpet wouldn't wake him." At the time the celipse commenced he was seen to run to his house with a batchet in his hand. He was followed home by a negro woman named Nancy Ellison. Just as she entered the door she heard his wife scream, and immediately afterward she birst the back door open and ran across a cotton field, crying "Come on, sweet chariot!" and wringing her hands in the most pitiful manner. Nancy rushed into the house and found one of the children—a little boy about 10 years old—gasping in the last throes of ideath. Miller had climbed a ladder which led to a garret, and presently he fell from the opening in the ceiling to the floor, a corpse, with his throat cut from ear to ear.

Rumseller's Dealings with the Treasury. Rushington side.

A letter was received at the Treasury yesterday from a rumseller in the western part of New York complaining that a previous communication, addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, had not been acknowledged, and giving it as his opinion that Treasury officials generally were a set of frauds. He closed by saying that he had intended subscribing for \$50 worth of the new 4 per cents, but that now he would be damned if he did. Notwithstanding the above there has been no perceptible falling off in the subscriptions to the new bonds, but, on the contrary, a steady increase is noted, and it is now believed at the Treasury that the subscriptions for August will reach \$25,000,000. Many of these subscriptions come in small sums, which makes the aggregate of the work to be performed in the bond division very heavy. Up to the present time this work has been kept well in hand by Gen. Dan Baker and his assistants. Rumseller's Dealings with the Treasury.

A Lucky Woman.

A Lucky Woinan.

New York World.

The wife of a well-known up-town hotel proprietor was walking through Thirty-seventh street on Friday levening, and was startled by the conversation of the women who passed by One of them staggered against her, and, with an oath, demanded why she was in that street. This was in Capt. Williams' precinct, and the street is supposed to be patrolled by his officers. The insulted woman hurried in affright to her husband's hotel, and told him the story. He asked: "Did you call on the police to protect you!" "I did not," said the wife. The husband embraced her and laughed. "You did well," he said; "if you had called on the police, my dear, you would nave been taken in."

Open the pores and break up colds with Sanford's Jamaica Ginger.

The Three Graces
are represented with perfectly-developed forms,—
beauty and health combined. No decayed toothed
man or woman can be healthy, because digestion
must be imperfect. Use Sozodont, get healthy
teeth, good digession, and a sound body. Revive
the Three Graces.

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION, LULLABY, LULLABY.

(uticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Infallibly Cures

Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Seald Head, Dandruff, Dry and Falling Hair. Pimples, Blotches, and Scrofalons Ulcers and Sores.

SANFORD'S **Jamaica Ginger**

The Quintessence of Jamaica Ginger, Choice Aromatics, and French Brandy,

a delicious, harmiess, and strengthening substitute for all kinds of stimulants. It promptly relieves Dys-pepsia, Oppression after Eating, and every species of Indigestion, corrects all disturbances of the Stomach and Bowels, prevents sickness from change of food, water, or climate, cures Cramps and Pains, breaks up Colds, Chills, and Pevers in one night. It promotes erspiration, restores the circulation, warms, strength ens, and invigorates the body, quiets the mind and ner-rous forces, and induces refreshing sleep. For the young, the aged, and the infirm, on fand or sea, under ll circumstances and conditions, this great panacea of health stands without an equal in the vast and bulky and worthless imitations recommended by dealers for

Sanford's Jamaica Ginger

HAMRURG EMBROIDERIES,

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Great Clearing Sale

HAMBURG AT LESS THAN

HALF THEIR VALUE. 2,000 yards at 5c,

2,000 yards at 10c, 3,000 yards at 15c, Worth from 20 to 25c.

3,000 yards at 25c, Good value for 35 to 50c. 5,000 yards Fine Wide Edges and Flounces from 35c to \$1.25,

Worth from 50c to \$2 The above goods are well worked on firm Selected Cloth, warranted to wear.
They are without exception the Chaspest and Most Desirable lot of

Embroideries ever offered in this We invite an early inspection, as the lot, though large, will be closed out in a short time.

Chas. Gossage & Co. THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY. THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

The largest and best selection of first-class novel ever published is that contained—unchanged an unabridged—in the NEASIDE LIBRARY. There are already nearly four hundred books—the very best works of almost every novelist of repute in Europe—in the series. This Library is also the cheapest ever published in any country; and its usprecedented popularity is proof enough of the favor with which it is received by the public.

Out to-day, Seaside Library No. 388, price 20 cents, Fig.D VERNON.

By J. F. Smith, author of "Woman and Her Master." Just Issued: JET; BER FACE OR HER FORTUNE. Price, 10 ct JETT HER PACK ON HE POIL UNE. Price, 10 cts

284. Signa, by Oukia.

285. Woode and Married, by Hosa N. Carey.

295. Back to the Old Home, by Mary Cecil Hay.

295. Back to the Old Home, by Mary Cecil Hay.

295. The Sun Mad. by Marie M. Grant.

295. Gwendolme, by Marie M. Grant.

295. Gwendolme, by Rrs. Henry Wood.

295. The Golden Busherdy, by Heant & Rice.

295. The Golden Busherdy, by Heant & Rice.

295. The came Forever, by author of Sun Maid.

295. The came Horever, by Author of Sun Maid.

295. The Committee of Massler, by J. F. Smith.

295.

296. Reaping the Whirtwind, by Mary C. Bay.

295. By The Massler, by J. F. Smith.

295. The Golden Bushers at Society Novel, by Outlia.

295. The Golden Bushers of The Committee of the

ASTHMA CATABRE OF PRESSIONS COUGH. PALPE

Renewal of Activity in the Chicago Financial Situation.

The \$35,000,000 Bonanza Litigation Municipal Finances in England.

The Produce Markets Active, with a Downward Tendency.

Almost a Panic in Provisions-Corn and Rye Weak-Other Grain Easier.

FINANCIAL.

The fall movement of currency to market the grops began last week and opened with great vigor. The amounts ordered were large and the great vigor. The amounts ordered were large, and the area over which they were distributed was large, showing that the policy of the farmers will be generally to r products freely. This fall distribution of seit their products freely. This in distribution of currency gives a fair measure of what the fall trade is likely to be. The volume of the movement so far is regarded as encouraging by the merchants and bankers, and anticipations of an active and profitable business for the rest of the year are fair-

The market for New York exchange broke down ander the demand for currency, and sales were nade between banks at \$1 per \$1,000 discount. The supply of negotiable paper was slack, and ates were moderately firm at 6@10 per cent, with ower rates to first-class outside borrowers.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House.

Clearings. Balances.
\$ 3,130,077 \$ 350,809
2,903,055 403,346
2,893,400 474,738
3,315,255 322,950
3,216,559 365,721
3,275,613 342,196 ng week last year... 18 287,069 1,761,371 THE \$35,000,000 BONANZA SUIT.

The arguments of the counsel of John H. Burke, h his suit to recover from Flood, O'Brien & Co. 35,000,000, obtained by making, as Trustees of 3000,000, obtained by making, as Prustees of Bonauza mines, contracts with themselves for ing and furnishing supplies, are reported by San Francisco Chronicle. The defendants are reged with having been actors in a hage drama frand. Sometimes they appeared as the Mill & but always, at the same time, as the es of the Consolidated Virginia and California One of the counsel stated that it was believed that Plood & O'Brien no longer owned a major-ty of the Company's stock, but that they had gained held control by the manipulation of proxies, y organized the Pacific Mill and Mining Comthe Pacific Wood, Lumber, and Flume Com-the Virginia and Gold Hill Water Com-and the Nevada Bank of San Francisco. In character as Trustees of the mines they contracts with themselves as miners, millnen, lumber dealers, water-carriers, and bankers. eworm plan of running and ruining corns was never better carried on. One of th

As Trastees of the Consolidated Virginia Company it was their only to get the ores of the Company it was their only to get the ores of the Company in was their only to get the ores of the Company in was cheaply as possible, and to obtain the highest possible percentage of the metals from them. As Directors of the l'actife Mill Company, it was their interest to mix high-grade ore with low-trade ore or with country rock, so that they might will as many tons as possible at the highest rates they could extort, and to return as low a percentage as possible to the Consolidated Virginia Minning Company, so that the slimes and tailings which hey were to retain might be the more enriched. So it was their duty to buy as little lumber is possible, to get it at the lowest attainable price, and of the best quality, whilst it was their interest osell as much as possible, at the highest market ates, and of an inferior quality. Duty required them to buy as little water as possible and to buy time the cheapest market; interest dictated that hey should sell as much as they could, and that in the dearest market. It was their duty to borrow is little as possible at the lowest rate of interest, and to say the Company's buillion at the lowest current discount. It was their interest to loan as much money as they could at the highest rates of interest, they could obtain, and to buy the buillion at the improve the could obtain, and to buy the buillion at the improve the could obtain, and to buy the buillion at the mercy. The gist of the argument for the plaintiff was that the law made it illegal for men to place themselves in a nosition of such conflict, hetween duty that the law made it illegal for men to place them-selves in a position of such conflict between duty and interest. The defense argue that to recover there must be fraud and overcnarge distinctly

MUNICIPAL FINANCES IN ENGLAND. The pressure of local debt and taxation is in-reasing in England, as it is in this country. In 1871 the whole sum taken out of the pockets of ocal tax payers in rates, tolls, dues, rents, and uties was \$107,900,000. In 1877 the taxes paid amounted, according to an official report, to \$141.
665,000. The amounts for the eight years were, in round numbers: 1870-'1, \$108,000.000; 1871-'2, \$111,000,000; 1872-'3, \$115,000,000; 1873-'4, \$121,000,000; 1874-'5, \$133,000,000: 1875expending the money received from taxes, the local municipal authorities of England spend sums rein grants from Parliament, and from Between 1871 and 1877 the Treasury subsidles have increased from \$4, 369, 370 to \$10, 126, In 1871 the municipal bonded indebt-\$340,000,000; in 1877 it had increased to \$531,510,000. The total municipal expenditure in 1871 was \$149,700,000; in 1876 it was \$242,030,000. There are now 25 classes of local taxation authorities in England, exercising their

STOCK TRANSACTIONS. The increase in the recent business of the Stock Exchange is shown in the following figures, given by the Public, of the number of shares sold in the six weeks ending Aug. 10, 1878, compared with the corresponding sales for the three previous

power severally in about 27,000 distinct jurisdic-

1878. | 1877. | 1876. | 1875. 514*756 608,000 277,537 599,900 -722,044 1,006,753 852,201 501,027 549 558 784,291 838,856 603,419 1,163,759 1,042,749 743,528 1,061,715 1,330,759 798,497 698,595 373,412 867,723 683 739 386,756 815,474 Total..... 5, 148, 831 4, 861, 764 2, 687, 473 3, 506, 037 The difference in the value of the shares sold in the six weeks of 1878 and 1877 was \$28, 700, 000 at

London Joint-Stock Banks.

London Jines.

The reports and balance-sheets of the London Joint-Stock Banks having now been issued, we are able, with the aid of Mr. William Abbott's comparative analysis, to compare their position with that of the preceding half-year. With the exception of a small decrease in the net profits of the Joint-Stock, Central of London, Consolidated, and Alliance, there has been an improvement under this head, and the dividends per share show no change. There is an increase in the total at the credit of deposit and currents in all cases except the Union and the London & Southwestern. Under he head of acceptances the decrease is general. The total working resources of the London & Westminster show an increase of £1, 124, 485, the London and County an increase of £1, 149, 485, the London and County an increase of £1, 149, 485, the London and County an increase of £1, 149, 485, the London and County an increase of £1, 19, 450, the London and County an increase of £1, 27, 773, the Union a decrease of £308, 006, the City an increase of £138, 459, the Imperial of £128, 596, the Consolidated a decrease of £308, 77, the Central an increase of £7, 746, and the Alliance of £168, 252. Where there has been any change the value of the shares has risen, particularly in the case of the London & Westminster. The sole exception has been the Joint-Stock, whose shares are a trifle lower.

The Experts from Naw Yeark of consolidated and the London & Westminster. The sole exception has been any change the value of the shares has insen, particularly in the case of the London & Westminster. The sole exception has been any change the value of the shares has one and the sole exception has been any change the value of the shares has one and the sole exception has been any change the value of the shares has one and the sole exception has been any change the value of the shares has one and the sole exception has been any change the value of the shares has one and the shares has one and the shares has one and the shar LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

8,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 47 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (201 oats); 49 cars and 800 bu No. 2 rye, 8 cars and 3,400 bu rejected, 1 car no grade (58 rye); 8 cars No. 2 barley, 6 cars extra No. 3 do, 6 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 2 cars feed, 1 car no grade (23 barley). Total (1,579 cars), 691,000 bu. Inspected out: 31.890 bu winter wheat, 34,105 bu spring, 316,454 bu corn, 48,474 bu carts 24,533 bu rye, 639 bu barley. The exports from New York of domestic produce for the week ending Aug. 13 were \$6,636,776, against \$4,464,346 for the corresponding week of 1877, and \$4,519,341 in 1876. The total exports 34, 105 ou spring. 310, 404 on corn, 42, 472 ou oats, 34, 533 bu rye, 939 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks since Jan. 1 have been \$209, 933, 426, against \$164, 874, 757 in 1877, and \$152, 546, 241 in 1876.

TRADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia North American says that,

"although the fall trade is just beginning, and
the weather is still warm, buyers are in the market
with more confidence than usual, and are taking
larger lines of goods, especially for Western consumption."

THE SIERRA NEVADA AND UNION CONSOLI-A settlement of the conflicting claims of the Sierra Nevada and the Union Consolidated is reported by mail. Particulars and confirmation have

to hand. DELINQUENT MINING ASSESSMENTS. The mining assessments definquent in San Pran-risco in August amount to \$800,000. In the eight months they amount to \$8, 649, 200. CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were for the weeks ending as dated:

| Aug. 17, | Aug. 10, | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 187

1.05 the highest point of Friday. Corn was weak, ing to high freights, with intimations that certain longs were unloading freely. Rye was weak. Wheat opened on the down grade, with rumors that the French demand had cessed and that ex-OIN AND GREENBACKS. porters were reselling, but strengthened on news of steadiness at other points. Oats were easier, were 99%@99%c on the and barley tame.

Jobbers of dry goods were doing a reasonably active business, both the city and country trade ordering with fair liberality. Prices remain very firm for all standard productions. There was a good general demand for groceries, and all the leading staple articles and most aide goods as well

GOVERNMENT BONDS United States 5-20s of '65...
United States 5-20s of '65...
United States 5-20s of '67...
United States 5-20s of '68...
United States 10-40s.
United States new 5s of '81, ex. Int.
United States new 45s.
United States are 4 per cent coupons...
United States derency 6s... LOCAL SECURITIES.

Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long).
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long).
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan(long)
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long).
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds (long).
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds.
City Railway (South Side).
City Railway (West Side).
City Railway (North Side).
City Railway (North Side).
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company.
Chamber of Commerce. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Gold organed and closed at 100%, with sales in the interim at 100%. Borowing rates, 16, 1, 2, and flat. Silver bars, 115 for currency and 114% for gold. Silver coin, %@1 per cent discount. Governments quiet and steady. Railroad bonds firm.

State bonds quiet. The stock market this morning was characterized by great strength and buoyancy, the entire list re-cording a sharp advance. In the afternoon the market was buoyant until after the Second Board The advance, as compared with the opening qu tations, was 1/2% per cent, the Granger sha eing the special features. After the second call prices reacted 1/6/11/2, but towards the close a par-tial recovery took place, and the market left off strong in tone. Large purchases of stocks were made to-day based on the continued activity of the of the grain movement throughout the country.

Transactions aggregated 136,000 shares, rhich 8,500 were Erie. 23,000 Lake shore, 12, . 23,000 Lake shore, 12,000 Northwestern common, 22,000 preferred, 16,000 St. Paul common, 21,000 preferred, 3,500 Union St. Paul common, 21,000 -preferred, 3,300 Union Pacific, 17,000 Lackawanna, 1,100 New Jersey Central, 1,400 Delaware & Hudson, 1,800 Michigan Central, 3,100 Western Union.

Money market easy at 1@2 per cents Prime mercantile paper, 3@3%.
Customs receipts, \$302,000. Clearings, \$19, -000,000. 000, 000.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$194, 000.

Sterling exchange banker's bills, 4.844. Sight exchange on New York, 4.834. Sight exchange on New York, 4.834. Sight exchange 54.664, 700; specie, decrease, \$1,173, 200; legal-tenders, decrease, \$807, 100; deposits, decrease, \$5,548,000; circulation, increase, \$135, 800; reserve, decrease, \$534, 400.

800; reserve, decrease, \$593, 400.	
BUU, reserve, decrease, good, too.	١,
The banks now hold \$20, 242, 525 in excess of	15
their legal requirements.	1 8
GOVERNMENTS.	15
Coupons, '81 107% New 4368 104%	1.2
Coupons, '85 102% New 4 per cents 100%	1 7
Coupons, '81. 107% New 4968. 1048 Coupons, '85. 102% New 49er cents. 100% Coupons, '67. 105 10-408 reg. 10838	١.
Coupons, '68107 Coupons	E
New 58	1 3
STOCKS.	1
W. U. Telegraph 91% C. C., C. & I 25%	1
Onteksilver 14 New Jersey Central 34	1
Ouickstlver, pfd 32% Rock Island	1 5
Quicksilver, pfd. 32% Rock Island	I
Mariposa 101% St. Paul, pfd 70%	1 8
Mariposa, pfd 100% Wabash	I
Adams Express 106 Ft. Wayne 945	13
Wells, Fargo 8816 Terre Haute 134	۱i
American Express 49 Terre Haute pfd 216	1 5
U. S. Express 44% Chicago & Alton 83%	1 3
American Express. 49 Terre Haute pfd. 2% U. S. Express. 449 Chicago & Alton. 839 N. Y. Central. 109 Chicago & Alton pfd. 102	li
I Erie	
Erie. pfd 31 D., L. & W 51%	1
Harlem 138 Ai & P. Telegraph 25	1 6
Hariem H	li
Panama 35% Chicago. B. & Q 109	1 6
Union Pacific 611/3 Hannibal & St. Joe 1134	1 8
Lake Shore 64% C. P. bonds 106%	1
Illinois Central 79 U. P. bonds106	
Northwestern 35 U. P. Sinking Funds 10234	
Northwestern, pfd 67	1 8
STATE BONDS.	
Tennessee 6s, old 35 Virginia 6s, new 21	1 8
Tennessee, new 34% Missouri 68 104	6
Virginia 6a, old 21	1 "
SAN FRANCISCO.	C
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17 Following were the	l v
eloging anotations at the Stock Board	1 ,

Savage
Segregrated Beigher.
Sierra Nevada.
Silver Hill.
Union Consolidated.
Yellow Jacket.
ares a dividend of \$3.

FOREIGN.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments

ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 d'clock on

Saturday morning, and for the corresponding date

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 2, 262 bu wheat, 416 bu corn, 1, 779

The following grain was inspected into store in

this city Saturday morning: 16 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 163 cars No. 2 do, 9 cars No. 3 win-ter, 6 cars rejected, 54 cars No. 2 spring, 67 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (321 wheat); 3 cars No. 1 corn, 250 cars and 4,600 bu high-mixed, 2 cars new mixed, 529 cars and 30,000 bu No. 2 corn, 188 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (976 corn); 61 cars No. 2 white oats, 92 cars and 8,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 47 cars rejected, 1 car

Aug 17, Aug 10, Aug 18, 1878, 1878, 1878, 1677, 25, 162 52, 377 36, 482 625, 234 42, 223 345, 035 2, 578, 287 2, 295, 245 2, 118, 181

95, 558 94, 491 94, 507 414, 390 755 099 20, 552 1, 870, 347 2, 128, 138 2, 000, 685 563, 063 65, 45, 780 459, 540 133, 739 65, 429 104, 734 8, 913 7, 270 6, 740 29, 165 24, 172 21, 281 111, 365 9, 813

865, 282 615, 325 163, 643 115, 789 38, 531 12, 559 82, 250 63, 350 17, 660 19, 901

bu oats, 397 bu barley.

ending as dated:

1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

of the leading articles of produce in this city dur

Paris, Aug. 16.—Rentes. 112f.

gust delivery on the leading articles for

two days:

Shoulders, boxed... Short ribs, boxed... Whisky... Wheat...

twelve months ago:

t Chicago Customs, Aug. 17, 1878: Kantzler t Hargeis, 3 cases cigars; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Gilbert Hubbard & Co., 2 cases gilling twine; L. Hill, 3 cases alabaster stat-Collection, \$6, 264.03 ations at the Stock Board:

448 Julia Consolidated.

1144 Justice.

1154 Northern Belle.

38 Ophir.

7 Overman.

Virgina.

94 Raymond & Ely

95 Savage

olidated.

404 Segregrated Belchee.

Servada. SHIPPING VALUES.

Totals...

Class of goods

arthenware.

Looking-glass pis alt. Brushes stationery Personal effects still wine. Frandy. Procelain ware.

Mathematical instrum diblinery goods... umber... Ale. beer, and porter... picteal goods...

repar d vegetable

lusical merchandise over and fancy goods

J. H. Drake & Co., of this city write as follows:
Cash wheat at \$1.00, with intermediate charges 11½c, would cost \$1.11½ alongside ship. With sail freights 6s and 2 per cent commission on the currently value, would cost \$3s. Cork for orders, for new No. 2 spring. Beerbohn's quotation, fair spring, prompt shipment 3se 61s 40s or \$2s.10½c per bushel, to the disfavor of shipments.

. 8 76, 754

\$49,771.62

were firmly held. Coffees, sugars, rice, and teas were the most active and displayed the most strength. In the butter market nothing new was

strength. In the butter market nothing new was developed. There was a liberal local and shipping demand, and under very moderate supplies holders entertained firm views. Cheese was held within-creased firmness, and fine grades advanced a ½c. The improvement was due to the cooler weather and the change for the better in the tone of the

Castern market. There was a fair demand for

oils, and previous quotations were fully sustained.
Fish were scarce and firm. Dried fruits ruled

quiet, with prices favoring buyers. Bagging was in good request at full figures. Leather was more inquired for, and was steadier. No change was

oted in the coal and wood market. Tobacco con-

inues active for the time of year, and shows de-

cided firmness.

The cargo lumber market was quiet Saturday.

being scantily supplied with cargoes, and the de-mand was chiefly for two-inch stuff. At the yards

business is gaining in volume daily. The ship-ments are increasing, and a stronger tone is begin-ning to assert itself. The sales of wool, broom-

corn, and hay were light, and these markets were unchanged in their most important features. Hides were firm, under a good demand for shipment.

Timothy seed was easier, under free offerings, and other seeds were steady, flax continuing firm. Hay

was in request at the late decline. The offerings

of green fruits were again large, and local buyers were purchasing freely, prices ruling about the same as on the other days of the week. Poultry

and eggs were unchanged.

Lake freights were in good demand and firmer,

the basic rate being 31/4c for corn to Buffalo, and

not many vessels offering at that. Some business was done Friday evening at 3c. Room was taken for 135,000 bu wheat, 245,000 bu corn, 45,000 bu

pats, and 16,000 bu rye. Rail freights were quoted firm at the tariff rates,

which are as follows: Grain to New York 25c, to Baltimore 22c, Portland and Boston 30c. Boxed

meats, pork, and lard, 5c more than the above figures, and loose meats 10c more than grain. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted firm

New York, and 13c for corn to Boston. Sail and

canal to New York were 10c on wheat and 91c or

Through to Liverpool was quoted at 4314c per

FOREIGN GOODS.

Statement showing foreign invoice value and laty paid on goods entered for consumption at the

Port of Chicago during the week ending Aug 17

1878. The selling value here is about \$146, 400.

poreign U. S. Custom value. duties. 741 761.5

t 10%@11c and 11%@12c for corn and

The following summary of conditions is taken from the New York Produce Exchange Weekly: The wheat crop of 1877 gave an out-turn of 325,000,000 to 330,000,000 bu, including something over 100,000,000 bu exported. The crop of 1878 is variously coo, 000 bu exported. The crop of 1878 is variously estimated from 330, 000, 000 to but and upwards.

An abundant crop is almost always over-estimated and a pior crop under-estimated. Wheat and the spring the acrease of coal the spring wheat of the winter wheat and the spring wheat to the winter wheat crop has been variable. Since 1870 it has been as low as 23 per cent and as high as 38 per cent of the whole crop. The winter wheat crop of 1878 is generally of good quality and was harvested in good order; but in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois the out-turn at threshing does not meet previous expectations.

The spring wheat crop in the three States of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin was badly damared by extreme heat and storm large purchases of wheat in American ports for French account. It remains to be determined how long this large demand from France shall be continued. The French wheat crop is disappointing, and the old crop has been about exhausted. The mainfenance of present prices will depend upon such continued demand from France.

The English wheat crop of 1878, Mr. H. Kains Jackson estimates at 13,90,000 qes, which is about 3,000,000 qes more than the wheat crop of 1877 in the United Kingdom, that will consequently require 24,000,000 hectolitres, or about 33,00,000 qes, equal to 244,000,000 hectolitres, or about 33,00,000 qes agood average. LONDON, Aug. 17.—Consols, money, 95 3-18; iccount, 95 5-16.
American securities—4½s, 105½; '67s, 106¼; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 107¾; Reading, 17; Eric, 184; proceed, 29. The following were the latest quotations for An-

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and weak, though hogs were in light supply and firm. Liverpool was lower on lard, but probably because of Friday's deciline here. The previous drop had nearly exhausted a good many pork margins, and this made local holders weak, so that the offerings were much larger than wanted—the sales being chiefly on country account. Meats declined in sympathy, but had an additional impetus in the fear that the yellow feyer will materially reduce the Southern demand, which has been depended upon to take most of the stuff now here.

MESS FORK—Was fairly active, and closed 27% below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 500 brls spot on private terms, 38, 500 brls seller September at \$10.00% 10.40; and 28, 750 brls seller October at \$10.00% 10.70; Total, 61, 750 brls. The imarket closed steadler at \$10.00% 10.10 spot or seller the month; \$10.07% 2010. 10 fors spreamber; and \$10.25% 2010. 25 for October.

Prime mess pork was quoted nominal at \$10.50%

closed steadler at \$10.05cs10.00 spot or seller the month: \$10.075cs10.175cs10

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was firm and quiet. There was not much demand, and that only local, but it was fully equal to the volume of offerings, and the finer grades of Minnesotas were quoted very strong. Sales were reported of 175 bris winters on private terms; 150 bris spring extras at \$4.00 for unsound, and 100 bris rye flour at \$2.90. Total, 425 bris. Quotations for Cheago grades are: \$2.5043.50 for fine, \$3.5044.00 for superfines, \$4.5065.50 for extras, \$5.006.00 for double extras, and \$6.0008.00 for patents and some (ancy brands; winter extras, \$4.5065.50. Eye flour, \$2.5062.95.

BRAN-Was quiet but stronger. Sales were reported of 10 tons at \$9.50, and 10 tons at \$10.00 per ton, both on track.

Conn-Meal-Coarse was nominal at \$13.25 per ton on track. Sale was made of 1,600 bris on private terms.

on track. Sale was made of 1,000 bris on private terms.

WHEAT—Was moderately active and irregularly easter, though the market sveraged about the same as on Friday. Next mopens deliveries declines about by, and for this month the market closed 156018/c lower than the preceding atternoon. Liverpool was quoted firm, but cargoes were quiet in London, and it was rumored that the French demand for wheat had ceased. This caused a rather tame feeling earry, but the news of rain in lows, and some European cable new received via Canada, induced a better demand and a partial reaction. The deliveries of whet continue large for this season, and even those of what continue large for this season, and even those of whet continue large for this season, and even those of what come the continue large for this season, and even those of what come when the season is the effect that there will be very little to spare from home use, and some operators stated it to be probable that the receipts will another the season and the farmers have sold

per 1,000 bu old do at \$1.0161.02: 10,000 bu do on private terms; 14.400 bu new No. 3at 886,867c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 70,886c. Total, 44,800 bu.

Minnesora Whear—Was entirely nominal in the absence of offerings.

Winnes Whear—Was in very good demand, and relatively firm, though the market opened rather weak because of continued large receipts. Seller the months of the sell-seller seller was been as one of the seller seller in the seller sel

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN - Continues in moderate request. The market is easy. Holders want to sell, and get ready for the new crop, which promises well in the West. The following prices are given for proom-corn retailed from store. The country shipper could scarcely expect to get these figures: Choice green hurl. 54:696c; green brush that will work itself. 44:654c; red-tipped, 44:655c; red medium, 35:445c.
BUTTER—The demand was in excess of the supply, which continues very moderate. As a result, the marwhich continues very moderate. As a result, the market was again strong for all grades, while good to extra qualities were salable at an advance. Shippers and the local trade bought freely at the following range of prices: Choice to fancy creamery. 20232; good to choice dairy, 14618c; medium, 9612c; inferior to ommon, 668c.

BAGGING—Remains firm and unchanged. Grain

common, 668c.

BAGGING—Remains firm and unchanged. Grain bags are in reduced supply, and are held with confidence. We quete: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 234cc; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 194c; American, 194c; burjaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13614c; gunnies, single, 14615c; double, 23624c; wooi sacks, 40645c.

CHEESE—The recent improvement in the tone of the New York market, and the prevalence of cooler weather here, have affected the market favorably, and full creams are held a tride higher than at the beginning of the week. There was a fair demand on Eastern and European account at the annexed orices: Full cream 646c74c; part skim, 56de; low grades, 364c.

CO AL—Was quoted dul and unchanged. Prices are as follows: Lackswanna, large egg, 56.00; small egg, 56.00; nut, 86.00; range, 86.25; Piedmont. 87.00; Baltimore & Ohio, 84.256c4.75; Minonk 83.50; Wilmington, 83.00; Gartsherrie, 84.75; Indiana block 84.50.

EGGS—Were in fair request at 10.81046c per doz. Fish—The market was without new features. There was a good demand a light supply, and a firm whiteflah, per 16-ph., 83.10624.25; rannily whiteflah, \$1.7564.90; trout, \$2.7562.30; mackerel. No. 1 bay, 83.0088.50; trout, 82.7562.30; mackerel. No. 1 bay, 83.0088.50; trout, 82.7560.20; mackerel. No. 1 bay, 83.0088.50; fat family do, new, 5-107. 83.004.30; no. 1 bay, 83.0088.50; fat family do, new, 5-107. 83.004.30; no. 1 bay, 83.0088.50; fat family do, new, 5-107. 83.004.30; smoke hallout, 83.00; do, 10.0187.50; do, round-bris, 85.2565.30; do, 16.5 bris, 87.0087.50; do, 10.0187.50; do, 10.01

and the general market continues easy, we repeat our list:
Forkion-Dates, 560c; figs, layers, 6814c; Turkish prunes, 765c; raisins, layers, \$1,8561,90; London layers, \$2,0562,15; loose, Muscatel, \$2,0062,05; Zante currants, 45665c; citron, 15617c;
Donkstic-Aiden apples, 15618c; New York and Michigan, 4645c; Southern, \$45,635c, Ohlo, 36639c; peaches, unpaired, baives, 46448c; do quarters, 356646c; rapperries, 28430c, pitted cherries, 17618c; Nurs-Filberts, 1156612c; almonds, Tarragona, 18419c; French walnuts, 135464c; Naples walnuts, 135464c; Grenoble walnuts, 135464c; Brazils, 55665c; Texas pecans, 768c; River pecans, 6654c; Wintington peanuts, 43665c; Tennessee do, 55665c; Virginia do, 66665c. nuts. 494650; rennessee do. 5946556; Virginia do. 6-6
656.
GREN FRUITS—Were in fair supply and good local
request at the following range of prices; Huckfeberries, \$1.00 per \(\frac{1}{2}\)-bu; grapes, 6008550 per basket: blackberries, \$1.0041.25 per case of 16 boxes; pears, 5-66
750: Damson plums, \$2.00 per bu; peaches, 354600 per
box; Michigan do. 40960 per basket; apples, \$1.006
2.00 per ori; tomatoes, 406600 per bu; oranges, \$8.75
67.00 per box; lemons, \$10.00611.400 per box; California
pears, \$3.0064.00 per box; do grapes, \$5.5066.50-per
case. ase. GEOCERIES-There was a good demand for grocer-

GHOCERIES—There was a good demand for grocer-les. For a number of days nate orders have been stead-ily increasing and the volume of business has now reached very satisfactory proportions. Prices remain firm as given below: Rice—Carolina, 754854c; Louisians, 754854c; Ran-goon, 8548754c. Coffee—Mandaling Java, 28430c; O. G. Java, 254 27c, choice to fancy Rio, 1931954c; good to prime, 175461854c; common to fair, 15546165c; roasting, 145 615c. @15c. Sucars—Patent cut loaf, 10%:10%c; crushed, 10%:10%c; 10%c; grandlated, 9%:10c; powdered, 10%:0%c; A standard, 9%:30%c; do No. 2, 9:39%c; extra C. 8% @8%c; C No. 1, 8%:38%c; C.No. 2, 8%:28%c; yellow, 7o:8% Sec. 25 de de la companya de la comp

new, 4-8a-See, do prime, 4-6a-8e; good, 35a-38e; common, 28-850c; common mjoiasses, 33a-38e; black strap, 26a-28e.

SeticEs -Alispice, 18a-184e; cloves, 40a-45c, cassia, 24a-25c; pepper, 15-6a-18c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90a-95c; Caicut'e, dinger, 8a-95c;

HAY -Was in moderate request at the late decline, which offsets the rise in freights. No. 1 timothy, 88-80; No. 2 do, 87, 50-80; mixed do, 86, 50a-7, 00; upland prairie, 87, 00; and No. 1, 80-00; mand for shipment of the receipts are small, hence the strong feeling; Cured hides, light, 8a-85c; do heavy, 7-85c; do damaged, 85c; calf, 10-8c; deacous, 49-8-5c; dry fint, 144; 6154c; dry-saited, 116a-12c; dty butchers', 64c, cows; 73c; esteers.

Oll.S—In the oll marget no changes were noted. There was fairly active demand and a verty firm set of prices, 16-8c; discous, 16-8c; No. 2, 3c; timeed, and farbon showing the most strength. We quote: carpon, 110 deg; test, 184c; do lillinois, legal test, 15-9deg; 184c; headlight, 175 deg test, 16-9c; Michigan legal test, 29-9c; Esinne, 188c; etc. No. 1, 58c; No. 2, 35c; timeed, 18c; do sextra winter strained lard ol; 73c; do 6c; permel, 188c; etc. No. 1, 58c; No. 2, 35c; timeed, 18c; do sextra, 88c; do No. 1, 63c; bank ol, 45c; starpis, 48c; miners' olf, 5c; turpentine, 32c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 46c; gasoline, deodorized, 83 gravity, 46c; gasoline, deodorized, 85 grav ens soid at \$1.5062.50; our and large springs at \$3.00a 3.25.

POTATOES—Were stronger at \$1.4061.50 per bri for large southern stock. The demand was fair, and the offerings smaller than on former days of the week.

SALT—Was in fair demand and steady. Fine salt, 50c per bri. ordinary coarse. \$1.10 dairy, with bags, \$2.1062.25, according to size; without bags, \$1.50 per bri; Ashton, \$3.00 per sack.

TEAS—Met with a lar inquiry from the city and country trade, and previous prices were fully sustained.

We quote:

TEAS—Met with a fair inquiry from the city and country trade, and previous prices were fully sustained. We quote:

Genrowder—Common, 256,000; good do, 336,35c; medium, 386,45c; good do, 456,50c; fine, 506,55c; finest, 586,00c; choice, 656,70c; choicest, 756,80c; fanex, 906,851,00.

INFERIAL—Common, 25128c; good do, 306,35c; medium, 356,35c; good do, 364,35c; fine, 456,48c, nnest, 506,55c; choicest, 686,73c.

You we have a common, 2128c; good do, 286,32c; fine, 456,48c; choicest, 866,85c.

You we have a common and a control of the control of

Si. 33(61.32 spot. Si. 30 by Espiember; and Si. 31% for August.

WHISKY—Was in good request, without change in price. Sale was reported of 130 br/s on the basis of \$1.06 per gallon for any. New York was quoted at \$1.05 per gallon for any. New York was quoted at \$1.05 per gallon for any. New York was quoted at \$1.05 per gallon for any. New York was quoted at \$1.05 per gallon for any. New York was quoted at \$1.05 per gallon for any for the gallon for any for in the gallon for any for immediate requirements. We quote: Washed for immediate requirements.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet and unchanged. The few cargoes on sale were chiefly for inch stuff, the inquiry for which was limited. Two-inch was steady at \$8.00 for Manistee or Ludington piece-stuff. The quotations of inch lumber were \$8.00@9.00 on common and \$9.50@11.00 on medium and mill run. Lath were quiet at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.50@2.05.

Sales were reported of cargo schr White Oak, from

Ludington. 178,000 ft place-stuff at \$8.00; schr Clara, from Manistee, 248.000 ft place-stuff at \$8.00; cargo schr Skidmore, from Muskegon, 120,000 ft board and strips at \$11.00; cargo schr Winnie Wing. from Ludington, 210,000 ft place-stuff at \$8.00 straight, mill tally; schr Regulator, from White Lake, 130,000 ft place-Ington, 210,000 ft piece-stuff at \$8.00 straight, mill tally; schr Regulator, from White Lake, 133,000 ft piece-stuff at \$7.75.

The yard trade is improving daily. The shipments are liberal, and country, merchants report a steady increase in trade and indications that it is not of a spas-modic character. The following price-list was adopted by the yard dealers Saturday evening. Several changes are noted in the quotations of common lumber. First and second clear, 154 and 2 linch. \$33,000,300,000,200,000.

28,000 29,000 29,000,200,200 Lath.
Shingles, 'A" standard to extra dry...
Shingles, do green
Shingles, No. 1
Cedar shingles
Accline of \$1.00 per 1,000 ft on dimen
of 25c on shingles, is reported at Dubuqu

LIVE STOCK. \$heep. 209 422 1,001 634 962 3,258 Hogs, 8, 450 15, 137 18, 540 19, 308 15, 042 6, 500 Total.
Same week in 1877.
Same week in 1876.
Same week in 1875.
Same week in 1874.
Last week.
Shipments— 82, 972 50, 784 42, 538 53, 271 45, 677 62, 318 .17, 203 .17, 777 .15, 931 .15, 969 .20, 001 .19, 941 4,036 3,703 4,719 6,440 4,168 712 10,723

CATTLE—The market opened favorably for sellers. The amount of stock on sale during Monday and Tuesday was smaller than for any corresponding two days of the present season, and although news from the East was far from favorable, there was a good demand at an advance over this closing prices of the previous week of 15@25c. Under the largely-increased arrivals of the following two days, however, the market reacted. Buyers lost confidence, and 10@15c of the advance was lost. The receipts feil considerably short of the previous week, but they were a fair average for the time of year, and were more than sufficient to satisfy all of year, and were more than sufficient to satisfy all legitimate demands. Of the entire week's supply fully 5,500 head, or nearly one-third, consisted of what are 5,500 nead, or nearly one-third, consisted of what are denominated Western cattle, viz.; cattle from Texas, Colorado, and Wyoming. Of the native stock the bulk was of common to good fat ateers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,350 ibs, for which the prevailing prices were \$3.25 64.50. The offerings of extra grades, such as are sought by exporters, comparatively were few; and sales at \$5.00 and upward did not cut much of a figure in the week's nushess. For surjectly first-clean heavy, weight-

sought by exporters, comparatively were few, and sales at \$5.00 and upward did not cut much of a figure in the week's business. For strictly first-class beaves, weighing from 1,350 to 1,900 lbs, there is a steady demand on export account at \$5.00\$\(\text{8.5}\).00 bt, there is a steady demand on the export account at \$5.00\$\(\text{8.5}\).00 Droves averaging from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs are given the preference. Texans and haif-breeds at \$2.20\$\(\text{8.5}\).00 and \$<6000\$rado Texans and haif-breeds at \$2.80\$\(\text{8.5}\).30. There were a few sales of Colorado eattle at \$8.80\$\(\text{8.5}\).30. There were a few sales of Colorado eattle at \$8.80\$\(\text{8.5}\).30. There were a few sales of 600\$\(\text{8.5}\).75 btckers were karcely inquired for, and are to a great extent nominal. Saturday's market was quiet, with prices about steady as given below:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and unwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,450 lbs.

Soud Beeves Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 3.30 lbs.

Butchers Stock —Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs.

2,50\$\(\text{8.5}\).00

2,60\$\(\text{8.5}\).00

Inferior—Lighs and thin cows, helfers, stags.

weighing 881 to 1,000 ba.

Stock Catille Common cattle, weighing 700

to 1,050 bs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows helfers, stags.

buils, and schiawag steers.

1,7562,00

Pexas—Through cattle.

2,5063,25

Veals—Per 100 lbs. (actives).

1,7562,00

Pexas—Through cattle.

2,5063,25

Pexas—Per 100 lbs. (actives).

1,7562,00

Pexas—Through cattle.

2,5063,25

Pexas—Pe A 50 for commod to prime oacon grades, and at \$4.00 at \$4

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—Carries. HOOS-Easier; Yorkers, \$4.20@4.40; packing, \$4.25 \$4.50; butchers to fancy, \$4.60a4.75; receipts, 1,500. SHEEF-Quiet and unchanged; little doing; receipts, (3).

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—Hous—Dull and lower; common. \$2.50:63.90; light butchers', \$4.50.4.70; recepts, 90.2; shipments, 415.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Hous—Weak; good. \$4.20

64.25; extras, \$4.30:64.40; receipts, 2,300.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Liverpool, Aug. 17-11:30 a. ni. -Flour-No. 1, 24s; 50. 2, 21s. heat-Winter, No. 1, 98 8d; No. 2, 98 4d; pring, No. 1, 98 8d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 108 7d; No. . 10s 3d; club. No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 6d. Corn-ew, No. 1, 23s 3d; No. 2, 23s. Provisions-Pork, 49s. Lard, 38s 6d.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.—Corron—Dull and unchanged; sales, 5,000 bales; American, 4,200; speculation and export, 509; receipts, 7,000; American, 600. Provisions—Lard—American, 38s. Bacon—Long LONDON, Aug. 17.—Refined Percolettu—9.4694d.
The following were received by the Chicago Roard
f Trade: Theronowing were received by the Chicago Roard I Trade:
Livenpool., Aug. 17.—Prime mess pork—Eastern. St. Western. 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 32s. short. bs. 32s. sld; short clear, 47s ed; shoulders, 33s; hams, st. Lard, 38s. Prime mess beef, 7ss; India mess eef. 82s; extra India mess beef. 89s. Cheese, 44s. allow, 37s 64.
LoxDon, Aug. 17.—Livenpool—Wheat firm. Continued. Cargoes of coast—Wheat rather quieter: the emand for the Continent continues. Corn unchanged. Argues on bassage.—Wheat rather quieter: the emand for the Continent continues. Corn unchanged argoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Weather England fair.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Aug. 17.—COTTON—Quiet at 12@12\(\frac{1}{2}\)(c.

Futures easy: August. 11.88\(\text{a}\)11.90c; september. 11.52\(\text{a}\)

611.63c; October. 11.38\(\text{a}\)11.90c; November. 11.20\(\text{a}\)

11.21; December. 11.15\(\text{a}\)11.19c; November. 11.20\(\text{a}\)

11.22; December. 11.15\(\text{a}\)11.19c; November. 11.20\(\text{a}\)

11.21; December. 11.15\(\text{a}\)11.10c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)11.17\(\text{c}\)

11.21; December. 11.15\(\text{a}\)11.10c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)11.17\(\text{c}\)

11.21; December. 11.20\(\text{a}\)11.10c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)11.10c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)10.20c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)20c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)11.18\(\text{a}\)10.20c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)10.20c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.20c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.21c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.22c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.22c; January, 11.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text{a}\)1.22c; January, 12.18\(\text{a}\)1.18\(\text NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Cotton—Quiet at 12@12\c.

115c. The Doll and unchanged. Grain—Wheat steady with good demand; No. 2 red futer, 95cs/str. prime to choice white, 97cs/st.1/2; ecclpts, 53,00) but submens, 54,000 bu. Corn quiet 44cs/42. Gats in fair demand at 226,25c. Rye duil oil over at 55-55c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 il \$1.10. PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at \$10.75611.00.
Lard dull: current make held at \$7.40. kettle, \$8.6068
\$7.5. Bulk meats lower: unsattled at the populing, and closed stronger; shoulders, \$5.50; short ribs, \$6.2566
\$3.5. closing at the latter bid; short clear, \$6.6246
Bacon-Demand fair, and market firm at \$1.05.
Wirns tr—Demand fair and market firm at \$1.05.
Wirns tr—Demand fair and market firm at \$1.05.
Linear Demand fair

white western, 250,500; hot steady; mess pork, \$11,250; Phovisions—Quiet but steady; mess pork, \$11,250; Phovisions—Quiet but steady; mess pork, \$11,75, Beef hams, \$12,050,22,50; India mess beet, \$17,500,18,00; esmoked shoulders, \$6,50; sait do, \$3,75,66,00; hams, \$12,000,18,00; pickled do, \$10,000,100; green do, \$8,00. Lard quiet; loose butchers', 756; city kettle, \$8,000,83,00.

rude, 756c. Whisky-Firm; Western, \$1.00. RKCEIPTS-Fiour, 2,600 bris; wheat, 87,000 bu; oats, 29,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—GRAIN— t 51@57c. Oats quiet at 34@35c. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17. ("RAIN-COTS-MATRET CAMER' AS 16876. Oats quite at 346356. Cons. Maal.-Steady; \$2.4042.45.

HAY-Quiet but arm; ordinary, \$12.00; prime, \$16.00; choice, \$18.00.

PROVISIONS-PORK-Dull and nominal; \$12.50812.75.

Lard scarce and drm; toe, \$8.0080.00; keg \$36000.

Bacom scarce and drm; aboutders. \$640000.

Bacom scarce and firm; quoted: Shoutders, 7c: clear rib, 8c, clear, \$8400000; ham, sugar-cured, none in first bands.

WHISAY-Market dull: Western rectified, \$1.0701.08.

GROCKRIES-Coffee market dull; jobbing, ordinary to prime, 1450185; in gold. Sugar dull and nominal; jobing good common, 7sc. good fair to fully fair, 736840; prime, 356; yellow clarified, \$950000. Molasses quiet; nothing doing. Rice nrm; fair to prime, 8562 sellow clarified, \$9500000. Molasses quiet; nothing doing. Rice nrm; fair to prime, 8562

BRAN -Steady at 6214c.

MONETARY-Gold, 1001421004; sight exchange on New York, 16 premium; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 4878.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17. - FLOUR-Steady and unchang ed.
GRAIN—Wheat—Western opened firm and higher; No.
2 Western winter red, spot and August, \$1.69%, and closed caster; September, \$1.00%, 0.0%; October, \$1.10
Corn—Western steady and firm: Western mixed, spot and August, \$9\pmace{4}c: September, \$9\pmace{4}\sigma\sigma\cdot\s

August, 494c; september, 4946350; October, 51c. Oats fairly active and lower: Western white, 296350; mixed, 27625c; Fennsylvania, 29430c. Rye steady and firm at 50654c.

HAY-Dull and unchanged.
HAY-Dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS-Easier and not quotably lower.
BUTTER-Scarce and firm; choice Western, 15416c.
PREDUM-Quiet: refined. 105c; crude, 56295c.
WHISKY-Firm and unchanged.
WHISKY-Firm and unchanged.
WHISKY-Firm and unchanged.
WHISKY-Firm and unchanged.
HECKIPTS-FIOUR, 2,830 bris: wheat, 90,000 bu; corn, 50,001; oats, 8,000.
Shipmakers-Volverpool. per steam, unchanged.
Farights-To Liverpool. per steam, unchanged.
FLOUS-Dull and lower to sell; will title doing.
GRAIN-Wheat higher; No. 2 red 12, 9396284c cash; 941626c Cotober; No. 3 red fail, 83968595c. Corn active but lower; No. 2 mixed.
35162545; cash; 3506c bid September. Oat steady: No. 2, 215c August; 22c September. Rye easier at Whisky-Steady; 51,06.
PROVISIONS-POrk inactive and lower at \$11.00.
Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats nominally lower; nothing done. Bacon dull and lower at \$5.76, 87.25, 87.46, 87.50, and \$7.60.
REGRIFTS-Flour, 5,600 bris; wheat, 44.000 bu; barley, none.
Shipmakers-Flour, 6,500 bris; wheat, 44.000 bu;

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 6.500 bris; wheat, 44.000 bu; corn, s, 000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

corn, 9,000 bu; oata 10,000 bu; rye. 1,000 bu; barley, none.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO. O., Aug. 17.—Granis Wheat steady: No. 2 white wabash. \$1.69; No. 3 do. \$1.09; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.084; No. 2 do. \$1.056; extra do. \$1.094; amoer Michigan, spot. \$1.03; August. \$1.024; September, \$1.01; No. 2 amber, 984084; No. 2 red winter, spot. \$1.025; August. \$1.02; No. 2 red winter, spot. \$1.025; August. \$1.02; September, \$1.09; No. 3 do, 90; rejected Wabash, 894c; Western amber, \$1.004; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.04. Corn quiet; high mixed. 424; No. 2, spot and September, 425; C. August. 24; 62 bid; No. 2 white, 45%-c: rejected. 4046; damaged, 38c. Oats dull; No. 2, 244; C. Reckipts—Wheat, 154,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; oats. Salphenrs-Wheat, 181,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oata,

MILWAUKEE. Aug. 17.-FLOUR-Quiet and un-GRAIN—Wheat frm: opened 1/c higher; closed unset-flex; Ao. I Minwaukee, \$1, 12; No. 2 ao. \$1, 00%; Angust-\$1, 00%; September, 98%; October, 90%; Ao. 3 Mil-No. 2014, 22%; pww. 21%; Br. 90. No. 2014, 22%; pww. 21%; Br. 90. S. 1, 20; new September, \$1, 20. PROVISIONS—Easier, Ness pork, \$10, 50 cash and August. Prime steam lard, \$7, 50. Fratigurs—Wheat to Buffaio, 3%; RECRIFTS—Flour, 2, 300 brits; wheat, 18, 000 bu, Shipmants—Flour, 4, 900 brits; wheat, 18, 000 bu, Shipmants—Flour, 4, 900 brits; wheat, 780 ba.

BAIPMENTS-Flour, 4.900 oris; wheat, 780 ba.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—FLOUR-Firm: Western superfine, \$3.0023.50; common extras, \$4.2594.75; Wisconsin extras, \$4.5965.50; Minnesons do, \$5.364.75; Wisconsin extras, \$4.5965.50; Minnesons do, \$5.366.25; 575; Illinois, \$5.2596.00; \$5. Louis, \$5.5096.25; patent Wisconsin and Minnesons scarce at \$7.0049.00. GRAIN-Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 546560; extra yellow, 576580; steamer, 326530. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white. 386420; No. 2 white, 386336c; No. 3 white, 34634 vg; mixed, 336336c. MR.EEPTS-Figur, 4.600 oris; corn, 58.000 bu; wheat. 23,000 bu; oats, 12,000 ou.

23,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—FLOUR—Nominally un-

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—FLOCK—NORMANY Unchanged.
GEAIN—Wheat quiet: No. 2 red, 95@95%c: August, 95c; Septemor, 94c; October, 92c. Corn quiet at 37c. Oats stready: ulixed, 21@22c. Rye, 50c.
PROVISIONS—Steady: shoulders 5%c; clear rib, 6%G 6%c. Lard, 7%c. Hams, 10c.
BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—GEAIN—Wheat in light request; spring searce and firm; sales of 1,000 ou No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.12. Corn—Small lots in fair request; market steady: sales, 10,000 ou Kansas at 45%c. Oats duli; No. 2 Milwaukee nominally 30c. Barley firm. Rye neglected. CANAL FREIGHTS-Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 17.-FLOUR-Steady at \$4.75@ 5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher; closed easier; extra.

\$1.10½-61.09½; No. 1 white, \$1.09½; August, \$1.09;
Septemoer, \$1.07%; amber, \$1.02; receipts, \$13,854 bu;
shipments, \$0.076 ou.

supments, 80,076 od.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 17. — GRAIN—Wheat stendy; new white
State, \$1.08sil.12; new red State, \$1.08sil.08. Corn
steady; old, 50c; rejected, 49c. Oats quiet; mixed
State, 30c; white State, 33c. PEORIA. Aug. 17.—HIGHWINES—Steady at \$1.08; sales of 150 bris.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Business fair with package houses, and the jobbing trade steadily improving. Cotton goods firmly held by agents. Prints in steady demand. Ginghams and dress goods doing fairly. Wool fiannels in good request, but men's wear woolens moving slowly. Foreign goods rather more active.

PETROLEUM.

ing abovy. Firring goods rather more active in a decidence in a content of the co

eeive only ordinary cultivation, and in which no special treatment is given. We can also cite one case where it was supposed that coating the body of the tree with linseed-oil prevented blight; but the trees finally succumbed to the inevitable. Let the Department of Agriculture try some experiments with diseased orchards, and, if they can check the ravages of blight, they will have a foundation to build on.

A PATENT WEED-HOOK.

About twenty-five years ago, "Rural"—then a resident of Cook County—invented a weed-nook. It consisted simply of a piece of bent iron fastened to the plow-beam by a suitable clasp. We have one now, made twenty years ago, which is but to annual use. No one ever thought of getting a patent on it, but, instead, it was described in The TRIBUNE, and in all the agricultural journals of the day. A few days since, we received a call from an agent who has for sale the territory and rights of "BALLARD'S WEED-TUCKER," which is almost identical with the "hook" we have used for twenty-five years. The agent claimed that it was patented, which we do not doubt; only it does seem foolish for people to pay for a right to use a patented article when one equally as good can be had of any common blacksmith for a dollar. We should not be surprised if these agents went around among the farmers of this region, and attempted to collect a royalty for the use of the old weed-hook, now the patented "tucker." No farmer should be without a weed-hook, which enables him to turn under and completely cover the tallest weeds or corn-stalks.

No article to a worm which was quite plenty on the Catawba grane.

vine, eating whole leaves in a night. They are gregarious, and may do a great deal of damara. We referred the matter to Prof. Burrill, of the Industrial University, who supplies the following account of them:

The yellow black-snotted cateroillars infesting leaves of the grape-vine are the larve of a blue-black moth known as Procris Americana, or, in more common language, the American Procris. It is not uncommon. If permitted, they sometimes strip whole vines, or even vineyards of their leaves. They are not hard to destroy, owing to the fact that, while young, they feed in close order, "wiiting the leaf as they go. The peculiar appearance of the injured leaf uenotes their presence, and, by hand-picking and burning, they can readily be kept down. The cocoons are very fina and are usually found fastened on the stems of the vine, stakes, etc. The earliest are now (Aug. 8) transforming for another brood.

CATERPILLARS IN THE ORCHARD.

During the past week, a couple of days have been devoted to destroying cateroilless.

CATERPILLARS IN THE ORCHARD.

During the past week, a couple of days have been devoted to destroying caterpillars, which at this season infest the orchard. We used a wagon, driving it between the rows, and severing the nests from the tree, shen throwing them into a box. When they were afterward burned. If every orchardist would follow this system up, in a few years we might almost free our State of these pests.

THE CABBAGE-WORM has made its appearance in some localities, and is making sad havoe with the useful vegetable. A correspondent of the New York Tribum gives the following, which he calls a sure cure:

For 200 plants, eight gallons soap-sads, three

correspondent of the New York Tribane gives the following, which he calls a sure cure:

For 200 planta, eight gallons soap-soda, three onnees capsicum, three ounces salipetre, four onnees borax, one pint kerosene. Dissolve the borax in one pint of warm water; then put the kerosene and borax-water together, and let stand till the borax cuts the oil; then add all to the soap-suds, and sprinkle with a fine sprinkler. This will destroy all worms and eggs, and will not injure the cabbage at any stage of its growth.

A neighbor of ours says that a spoonful of salt on the top of each head will effectually prevent this nasty worm from doing any harm.

THE DIAMOND-WHEAT, so extensively advertised by Tennessee parties during the last fall and spring, is again on the market. We received samples of it both seasons,—one claiming it to be a superior wintergrain, while the other circular assured us that it was the best spring-wheat known. Both samples were alike. It spears to have found its way East also. The editor of the Country Genlieman says of it:

The diamond-wheat sent us some time sgo from Aiken, S. C., is an old acquaintance,—Triticam Polonicum, or Polish wheat. It is of no value for breadstuffs where other wheat can be raised. It is not a species of rye, although called Nevada rys by some.

We hope mone of the readers of The Tribents will be see foolish set.

protontenn, or Polish wheat. It is of no value for breadstuffs where other wheat can be raised. It is not a species of rye, although called Nevada rye by some.

We hope none of the readers of THE TRIBUNE will be so foolish as to send money for it.

BINDING WITH WIRE.

The following curious and interesting experience with where hands we get from the Des Moines (ia.) Rejuler. We fed cattle with straw and wire for two winters, but never had occasion to kill any of them, neither did any animal die of a mysterious disease. The Rejuler says:

In 1863 and 1864 the grain on Melrose Farm was bound with wire. There was no effort made to save the wire from the straw when threshing. The cattle on the farm were wintered at the straw-stacks. At the time there was considerable talk on this subject, and consequently the result of such feeding was watched with interest. There could not be discovered outwardly any deleterious effects of the wire on grown cattle, cows, or younger stock. All appeared to prosper and were healthy. This would appear to be nearly conclusive evidence that there was no danger from such wire.

But, in the fall of 1864, we slaughtered a steer for beef, and made close observations as to the effect of the wire. The steer had not eaten any of the straw in which there was wire for seven months. There were in the first stomach (sometimes called manifold) at least 100 pieces of the straw in which there was wire for seven months. There were in the first stomach (sometimes called manifold) at least 100 pieces of the straw in which there was wire for seven months. There were in the first stomach (sometimes called manifold) at least 100 pieces of the straw in which there was wire for seven months. There were few in the second, and less in the third stomach, but none could be found in the smaller intestines.

And, while the presence of these wires threstened serious difficulty, yet there was not the least unflammation, mattering, or ossification around the wires. The next year (after they had been feeding two winter

WEEDY CORN.

How it may be elsewhere, we do not know; but in Central Illinois the yield of cora will be materially lessened by the growth of grass and weeds. It is too late in the season to get rid of either easily, but it is not too late to add five to ten bushels to the yield per acre by boung the weeds out. We do not think it would pay to do it if wages were a dollar per day; but the farmer and his boys now have leisnre; there is nothing to do. Let them go at it, and an are a day may be hoed, if the grass is not too tinck. Let the hoes be sharpened, and a war of extermination be waged against the weeds. Cockle-burrs are a great nuisance on may farms; let the work against them oe short, sharp, and deesive. Burrs are a disgraps to sharp, and decisive. Burrs are a disgrany farm; for other weeds there may be

inent.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES. PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago,

It is well known Br. James for the past mywars has stead the benefit of the profession in the treatment of all special edirectic diseases that require immediate. A book the million, explaining the treatment of the treatment of the profession of t NO CURE Dr. Kean

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is

THROUGH TH

A Trip on the Park & Pacifi Wonderful Scenery a

ing-A Nigh DENVER, Aug. 12.-You doubtless, all about our sion up the Denver, Son road, the one of which G Chicago, is President, and so largely indebted to his This road up the Platte paying business, but there but for his "faith and t been abandoned. I am interested in this great sults, but to paint the traverses demands great shall give you but an ina We less early in the m miles rode along throu try, fertile and smiling site for pretty suburban of an outerop of coal ve estone quarries on

tent opened, and that the is far more than a beauti I was entirely unorepare hat we entered the cano among the fastnesses ned close beside us a gincering was apparent this large river been turn times secross and recros bridges, and the road run

through this deep, lon It had been considered and one gentleman tole planned to make the exe was taking in such con by the threatened dang hitherto inaccessible, as yet no towns excellent fishing alone w ists,—a gentleman caugh point,—and, when the hu

fine scenery thrown in gra

irresistible to the tr health seeker. there were fresh surpris seemed entering dry, along the side of the roo trodden by the foot o grew loftier and more is on into a region of greate of outline, grander making the chiffs a few feet aps feet apar a few feet apart, us in from, apparent advance. They clusteres that they often looked and made the view of trebly bine! It made the occasional views through made chaotic mass of moun ed herdly space for footh On and on, through the On and on, through the terest, till we reached

THE VICENTY OF CATE
around which are groupe
all alike lofty. Right al
towering up in a strange
form the castellated sum
makes for tisself grand a
But the rocky hills are by
their mane indicates a
their heavily-wooded a
fringed, and mossy in the
The timber growth is and the most extensive that appears to render ible, so that much overdure clad." But as we neared to scene grew wilder; the where; on both sides of where; on both sides of pendicular walls, while roared, clear and cold, a gorge. One could fancy summits, where the sh themselves up in stern fazing until one gets change, the varying as a wered from time to the sublimity, from lofty in clivities to opening rath.

from Denver through the Juan intuing country, the on this route promising, traffic; but, since it has a terretion, the wonderrule at erres rich in silver and which have built up mushroom the great (been discovered. And mining district, which is South Park Road, is alre that road pay abundantly that road pay abundant to depend upon. By the way, Mr. Leite

here, which, it is reported reading from two 10 to year.

At present the road en miles from Denver, which business aspect. All allo promising great results prise. It is at Baller's— stanganged, from Denver promising great results prise. It is at Sailey's stage-road, from Deav from the north into the Four miles this side of at Estabrook's Park, a mouth of a pretty mot southwest. This lov bad been prominent Deaver for their encampage number was Mirs. Judge Chicago circles as Misthem we designed to luttle wooded hills stood all a nels, the sunshine strict shummering and dancing. We were made very v suaded to try.

A LITTLE OF and spend one naght.

Rarely is anything secative that that spot the white tends dotted to law the play of bright and somether him to robe themselves. The tints grew so that they misarted to mew, strainge, and pe somewhere once that the mind could easily be tribat sensations or passie words either lie belo words either lie belo

mind could easily be truthat sensations or passis words either lie belothink that must be utempt to describe feelin. The wonderful light setting there it will be get; the colors of that it faded into cold nikener and clearer the fore. You know when a level, cold brilliancy that night it was still that hight it was

that hight it was still a radiance to the Eas a radiance to the Eas a bands of vermillion, cool green of twilight it lions, and almost ron above scemed their itself tuniversal symptom of Human brintation with the for brief moment seemed almost imposited for the seemed almost instance it could be trees, all about, stocal unightent grew heavy a There was something of those tail and site of the blazing camp-free, light a shed a cheerful whose warmth and light to chat or to sit mute; "The strength of the truly there seemed influences all around, back, makes the enidence back, under the gu

THE CABBAGE-WORM

ppearance in some localities, and is woe with the useful vegetable. A lof the New York Tribung gives which he calls a sure cure:

s. eight gallons soap-sads, three num, three ounces salipetre, four one pint kerosene. Dissolve the plat of warm water; then put the borax-water together, and let stand uts too ell; then add all to the soap-like with a fine sprinkler. This will rms and eggs, and will not injure any stage of its growth.

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HE DIAMOND-WHEAT, advertised by Tennessee parties tall and spring, is again on the received samples of it both seaming it to be a superior winterie other circular assured us that at spring-wheat known. Both alike, It spears to have found so. The editor of the Country of it:

wheat sent us some time ago from is an old acquaintance.—Triticum Polish wheat. It is of no value for see other wheat can be raised. It is I rye, although called Nevada rye

WEEDY CORN.
be elsewhere, we do not know;
Illimois the yield of corn will be
sened by the growth of grass and
too late in the season to get rid
to the yield per-aere by hoeing.
We do not think it would pay
se were a dollar per day; but the
boys now have leisnre; there is
Let them go at it, and an acre
hoed, if the grass is not too
he hoes be sharpened, and a war
on be waged against the weeds.
are a great nuisance on many

sive. Buris are a disgrace to other weeds there may be an exsuccess which has attended the nothy in the fall is making that ason for sowing meadows. Some, a mistake by not making the as possible. We should prefer vily, plant to early potatoes, and ly in September. Then, by plowwell, and sowing and rolling at d, in favorable seasons, have a could yield a ton and a half of st season. Where manure is not stubble may be turned, under its. Should the grass grow too freezing, it may be sligntly pastmuch will do it injury.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

Meeting of this Congress will be aven, Conn., Aug. 27, 28, and 29, my the discussion of papers and aging to agriculture and agricul-A number of well-known geniver addresses on various subgractical conclusions. Railroads fork City make a reduction of tees. Jonathan Periam, of Chieveral and will furnish proplication.

ER. CROPS, PRICES, ETC. interfered somewith threshing; tsiream of wheat, oats, and rye, the railroads, shows plannly be fair weather is all utilized. It grain is either threshed or in growing finely, but the ears do e large. Potatoes are still commandation of the common study of the still commandation in the still be selled to be with the sill commandation of the still c

esting Social Event.
Fork Times, Aug. 14.
13.—Mrs. Lillias Jenny Mills,

13.—Mrs. Aug. 14.

13.—Mrs. Lillias Jenny Mills, he Rt. Rev. Abram N. Littlehop of Long Island, N. Y., was Frederick Wesson, of Brooklyn, 11:30 o'clock, at the Chapel Indon. The Bishop of Nebraska chapel overflowed with personal ride and bridegroom and other motion.

Who was the widow of Thomas late Ethelbert 8. Mills, is the of the Bishop. She and her companied Dr. Littlejonn to went there to dedicate the left. Mr. Mills contracted the ever and died about two years rick Wesson is well known in y, resides at No. 87 Joraiemon member of the firm of David hommission merchants, of Will-York. He is 27 years of age, 24, and a lady of rare beauty. In, with his family, went to June to attend the Lambeth Mr. Wesson followed about D. His marriage with Mrs. he had been engaged three followed by a trip on the Con-

CELLANEOUS. JAMES. TE DISPENSARY. ngton St., Chicago, III.

Dr. Kean,

ch Clark-st., Chicage.
or by mail, free of charge, on all special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the edit who warrants cures or no pay.

James for the past 20 years has stood at ion: in the treatment of all special and squire immediate attention. A book for 7 who should marry? Why mo?? Only 26 8. Callow write; Dr. James has 50 reads it navar meets another. Ledler required ention, home and board accommendate, ce hours 9 a. M. to 1 P. M., Sunday, 19-33.

THROUGH THE CANYONS A Trip on the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad.

Wenderful Scenery and Fine Engineering .-- A Night in Camp.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. DENVER. Aug. 12. - You would like to hear, doubtless, all about our late remarkable excursion up the Denver, South Park & Pacific Railroad, the one of which G v. Evans, formerly of Chicago, is President, and for which Colorado is chicago, is resident and of which colorado is so largely indebted to his enterprise and energy.

This road up the Platte Canon is now doing a In you have a rate agon is now doing a paying business, but there were dark days when but for his "faith and works" it would have been abandoned. I am spre you will be greatly sted in this great undertaking and its resuits, but to paint the marvelous region it traverses demands great eloquence, and I fear I sall give you but an inadequate picture.

We left early in the morning, and for twenty miles rode along through a fine farming coun fertile and smiling, and offering many ste for pretty suburban towns. We heard als of an outcrop of coal voins, not yet to any ex-trat opened, and that there were many sand and Beestone quarries on the immediate line of the

PLATTE CANON

to far more than a beautiful and romantic place. I was entirely unprepared for the wildbess and grandeur of the scenery, for, from the moment that we entered the canon we seemed shut in among the fastnesses of the mountains. The ver dashed and brawled along over its stony bed close beside us all the way. The fine en-ginering was apparent at once, Five times has this large river been turned in its course; many mes recross and recross over substantial iron bridges, and the road runs smoothly all the way through this deep, long, winding mountain

orge.
It had been considered an impassable canon, and one gentleman told us how, years ago, he pagned to make the excursion which now he was taking in such comfort, but was dissuaded by the threatened danger of an attempt. Being hitherto inaccessible, of course there are as yet no towns along the route, but, many encampments. The fascination of the excellent fishing alone would tempt the tourists,—a gentleman caught 108 in a day at one point, -and, when the hunting is added, and the fine scenery thrown in gratts. it becomes quite irresistible to the traveler and pleasure or

there were fresh surprises at every turn; we seemed entering dry, twisting canals, bewn slong the side of the rock, and it was as if we had traly penetrated into regions never before trodden by the foot of man. The summits grew-loftier and more imposing as we wound on into a region of greater and greater boldness of ontline, grander and more distinctive, making the chiffs seem sometimes but a few feet apart, almost shutting us in from, apparently possible, further

us in from, apparently possible, further anyance. They clustered so closely about us that they often looked but a few feet apart, and made the view of blue sky above look trebly blue! It made the spaces, as we caught occasional views through the openings of the inaccessible slopes, seem filled with a tumbled and chaotic mass of mountains, and there seemed hardly space for foothold save on our rails. On and on, through these points of high interest, till we reached The VICINITY OF CATHEDRAL MOUNTAIN, around which are grouped the lesser bills, yet all alike lofty. Bight shead of us, clean cut, towering up in a strange, massive isolation of form the eastellated summits of this mountain makes for itself grand rank in the landscape. But the rocky hills are by no means as sterile as their name indicates. For many, many miles their heavily-wooded sides stand dark, and fringed, and mossy in the great picture.

The timber growth is very dense in places, and the most extensive lumbering establishments could here find every requisite to pursue the largest business. One of the greatest lumbermen of the West, having made a careful examination of the forests there, estimates that, within easy access of the road, there is saw-tim-

amination of the forests there, estimates that, within easy access of the road, there is saw-timber enough to make 700,000,000 feet of lumber, and there are other reports of its abundance that appears to render it practically inexhaustible, so that much of the way seems "with

But as we neared the "highest height" the seene grew wilder; the boulders piled up everywhere; on both sides of us rose almost perpendicular walls, while the water rushed and rured, clear and cold, along the bottom of the gorge. One could fancy strange eastles on those summits where the sharp grantle peaks lift.

rogred, clear and cold, along the bottom of the gorge. One cound fancy strange castles on those summits, where the sharp granite peaks lift themselves up in stern, unyielding hardness, fazing until one gets excited, as the scenes change, the varying aspects of the place answered from time to time, every requisite of sublimity, from lofty pinnacles and steep decivities to opening ravines and green spaces!

THE ROAD WAS PROJECTED
from Denver through the South Park to the San Jan mining country, the rich mining districts on this route promising a large and profitable traffic; but, since it has been in process of construction, the wonderful development of carbonateores rich in silver and lead in California Gulch, which have built up like the growth of the inushroom the great City of Leadwille, have been discovered. And the business of this mining district, which is near the route of the South Park Road, is already sufficient to make that road pay abundantly, if it had nothing else to depend upon.

By the way, Mr. Leiter, of Chicago, has a mine here, which, it is reported, yields him an income raving from two to four hundred thousand a year.

As present the road ends at Bailey, tifty-four miles from Park a which already thas a thriving

year.

A. present the road ends at Bailey, tifty-four miles from Denver, which already has a thriving business aspect. All along the route are points promising great results to energy and enterprise. It is at Bailey's that the main traveled

business aspect. All along the route are points promising great results to energy and enterprise. It is at Bailev's that the main traveled stage-road, from Denver to Fairplay, comes from the north into the Valley of the Platte. Four miles this side of that point we alighted at Estabrook's Park, a beautiful valley at the mouth of a pretty mountain stream from the southwest. This lovely little open plain lad been chosen by a nameer of prominent Denver ladies as a site for their encampment, and among their number was Mrs. Judge Sims, so well known in Cheago circles as Miss Sophy Foster. With them we designed to lunch. We seemed to bave leit all wild confusion behind us. The stream flowed bittleig through its midst, and the wooded hills stood all abreast like mute sentinels, the sunshine striking their crests, and shimmering and dancing everywhere!

We were made very welcome, and easily persuaded to try

and spend one night.

Rarely is anything seen more picturesque and attractive that that spot proved. Fancy the little white tents dotted here and there; and try to tancy the play of light of such mingled bright and sombre hue as the mountains began to robe themselves in evening shades! The tints grew so delicate and soft that they imparted to me, born on the prairies, new, strange, and pensive feelings. I read somewhere once that thoughts or images in the mind could easily be translated into words, but that sensations or passions were different, since words either lie below or fly above them. I think that must be true, and so will not alternpt to describe feelings or fancies.

The wonderful lights that followed the sunsetting there it will be impossible ever to forset, the colors of that brilliant twillight, before it faded into cold night and darkness, were keener and clearer than any! had notified before you know when the moon is full, it sheds alvel, cold brilliancy over the landscape, but that inght it was still young, and only lest aridiance to the Eastern skies, and the vivid bands of vermillion, and intense

hind those lines of helis shuttling us in, was the great, noisy world, while here, the silence was to finence it could be reft, and event the dark trees, all about, stood up like phantoms, and the night-air grew heavy and odorous of the pine! There was something very solemn in the look of those tail and silent pines, and in the dark carline and shadowy masses of the mountains; something that would have been oppressive in the awful quiet of the scene, but for the great blazing camp-dres, lighted before each tent, that shed a cheerful glow around, and into whose warmth and light we gathered in groups, to chat of to sit mute as the mood seized us.

"The strength of the hills is flis also," and truly there seemed intangible, unseen, Divine influences all around. How easy to wander back, under the guidance of memory, to nights in Palestine, by Galilean shores, on Olivet's

THE CHICAGO

Summit, near Jurdan's banks, or on Lebanor's dolphes, how readily troop back old-time associations and quicken into new life those predictions are fresh, at the deep religional and all allows.

All the deep religional and and conceives in feet, and the hand of man has fostery manifest, and the hand of the prediction of the hard of the hard of the read o

these mountains, and you have heard much regarding the valuable mineral springs that attract in various spots the attention of invalids; and, with the certain development of the rich and varied resources at hand, with such notic roads insuring large local traffic, with such inexhaustible stone-quarries, with such limmense numbering interests, and such wealth in mines, the grand future of Colorado seems beyond the possibility of doubt, and can hardly be exaggerated in our imagination.

N. G. L.

MARINE NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL WRECKING. The Toronto Globs discusses the international wrecking question, and says the whole question may be compressed into a very small space, namely, the memorandum issued by the Minister of Cus-toms at Ottawa, and dated March S. 1878, directed

toms at Ottawa, and dated March S. 1878, directed to the Collectors of Customs, as follows:

Sir. I am instructed by the Minister of Customs to call your attention to the bearing of the Gustoms Law upon the treatment of wrecked vessels of property in Canadian waters, which provides, in effect, that no vessel, foreign or Canadian, has a legal right to Interfere with wrecked vessels or insternal in Canadian waters inless permitted by the Collector of Customs at the nearest port, after reporting to him, and no foreign vessel shall rective sinch permission, as it is contrary to the Castoms Law, and should be placed under detention in case of violation. (Sizued)

Jin a concluding paragraph the Globe says:

It is a low level on which to place this interhational wrecking question, as it is forced on the public from the other side; but it is plain that the contention is raised by the accident that there are so many American tugs barely paying expenses, and the tug interest at Detroit has for the moment got the lefer of the press to do their work. And it is not likely that the bound ton tovernment will idealing as the to-shallian. That would be unitar. At the present moment there is no reason why a single complaint should be heard against the Canadian Customs law.

Regarding the right of a United States vessel to the Canadian Customs law.

Regarding the right of a United States vessel to specor an American craft in distress in Canadian waters, the same newspacer talks thus:

waters, the same newspaper talks thus:

A question of muor importance was also recently raised by the action of Cant. Slicer, of the United States revenue cutter Fessenden, offering to do some wrecking in Canadian waters, and met by the canouncement from the Sarnia Coatoms officer that he would state the cutter if the attemot were made. This was regarded as a high-handed determination, and Capt. Silcer is reported to have written to Washington to learn whether a United States sirp was subject to the same regulations in a foreign poor that were imposed on a private vessel. The reply may be anticipated, that Capt. Slicer, with his revenue cutter, has no more right to contrave an act of the Dominion than has the frailest ung that sails out of the port of Detroit. If the Fessenden can set aside one Customs law it might set aside another: and we might next hear of the Fessenden doing a large smuggrling table with impunity, because it was a Government vessel.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The other Charley Hibbard has had a damaged bow repaired at Manitowoc. She met with the injury by running into the haroor pier at Ahnapee. During a sadden squall at Detroit, Friday afternoon, the schr Brooklyn dragged anchor and drift-ed into the star City of Detroit, damaging the lat-ter to the extent of \$200 and losing her jibboom. ed uit the start City of Detroit, amaging the aircer to the extent of \$200 and iosing her jibboom. Wednesday last, while the family of Capt. Mc-Mauzn, of the prop Dominion, were at tea, a little son of the Captain was missed, and search proved unavailing. The only feasible theory is that he fell overboard and was drowned. At the time of the occurrence the steamer was near Long Point. The St. Catharings halfy Nees, 12th, says: "A man named Thompson, one of the hands of the schr Smith and Post, of Oswego, had occasion to go to the masthead yesterday when the vessel was nearing the canal, and by some means he fell, striking the rail, and failing therefrom into the water. He was evidently killed by striking the rail, for there was a good deal of blood exhibited, and the unfortunate man sank ianaediately, so that the body was not recovered. Mr. Thompson was a man well advanced in years, and has two grown-up sons. The fail intust have been very great, for the heel of his boot made a half-tuch fadentation into the raif of the vessel.

The stur Metropolis, having failed to obtain the necessary license from the local inspectors to enable her to continue on the route between this port nd South Haven and to carry excursionists on the lake, quietly slipped out of port Saturday mid-night and went down the ake to return no more, at least for this season. The Juspectors did not at least for this season. The Inspectors did not consider her staunch enough for lake passages in stormy weather, and so refused to renew her papers. Capt. Benham, an engineer and fireman, and ating captain took passage on the boat, which will probably run on Detroit River or return to her port of hail. Ashtabula. The Metropolis and not do a paying business white here, and it is said that several creditors mourn her sudden departure. She bore a reputation for carrying rough and disorderly crowds of persons, as a general thing, and was studiously shunned by the respectable classes. It is reported that a prominent gentleman at South Haven has arranged with Capt. Grummond, of Detroit, for the store Grace Grummond (formerly the United States store Search to come here at once and run on the South Haven route, which requires a steamer for passenger and freight business at this assasson of the year more than any other.

PORT HURON.

Port Huron, Aug. 18.—Passed up—Propa St.
Paul, J. Bertschy, Mayflower, India, James Fisk,
Jr., Wisahickon, Canisteo, Champlain, Havana
and consort, Mary Jareck with E. M. Portsch, P.
S. March, Enterprise and consort, Porter. Chamberfain and consort, H. H. Howard and batzles,
Lincoln and batzles; schrs Homer Hines, M. W.
Pauge, J. W. Donn, Thomas P. Sheldon, Fred A.
Murges, Stafford, Lamb.
Down—Propa Arabia, Ontario, St. Louis, Benton, D. W. Rust and consort, Maine and consort,
Anne Smith and consort, B. W. Jenness and
batzles, N. Mills and barges; schrs A. Provost, Clara,
Pandora, Maria Marim, Ennerald, Butcher Hoy,
W. A. Young, D. H. Reys, Helen Pratt, William
R. Hanna, Canden, F. H. Howland, David A.
Weils, Glüdetone. PORT HURON.

Wind-Northwest, light. Weather-Fine. MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwatker, Wis, Ang. 18.—The prop Fountain City arrived here last night with 150 passengers, nearly all bound for Chicago. She also had a full freight of merchandise. The only sail arrival from below to-day was the schr Angua Smith, with seal. The United Scarce man of war Michigan. rival from below to-day was the schr Angus Smith, with coal. The United States man-of-war Michigan arrived here at an early hour this morning on her annual craise. She presented an unusually fine appearance. After a stay of one or two days the Michigan will proceed to Chicago and then return to Eric, which latter point it is her intention to reach the latt of September. The stmr Chicago brought 300 excursionists from Sheboygan to-day. The party returned home to-might on the Sheboy.

tog Martin Green, of the Independent Line, and opeled up a brisk bushness with her yesterday.

ELSEWHERE.

Ferry-boat racing is a layorite pastime at Sarnia. The revenue dutter Perry is undergoing general repairs at Buffalo.

The contract for the erection of a pier near Jacksonport has been awaried to Henry Gibson. Buffalo is receiving the largest portion of the grain shipped from Betroit.

The grain shipped from Detroit.

The grain shipped from Toledo last week by lake were unusually large.

The United States star Michigan arrived at Green Bay Thursday afternoon.

The tur Martin has been released from the Marshal's clutches at Cleveland.

The schr Pulaski has left Fair Haven for this port with coal, taken at 80¢ per ton.

The stekmship later-Ocean went to the Detroit dry-dock Fridry for a new wheel.

Capt. Thomas Hughes, of Cleveland, has had his license returned to him.

The steam-barge Nahantoverran 206 bu of wheat on a carge shipped from Detroit to Buffalo.

Capt. Terr. of the schr Magill, was lately taken ill al Marquette, and had to be left there.

A new for-bell has been placed on Granite Island, Lake Superior, a few mites above Marquette.

The present keeper of the lire-saving station at Cleveland, S. Low, is to be removed, and s Michigander put in his place.

The sech Heury W. Johnson is being fitted out at Port Haron for the purpose of returning to New York.

The railway ferry star Great Western has been

at Port Haron for the purpose of returning to New York.

The railway ferry stmr Great Western has been thoroughly overhauled at Detroit, and will soon resume her trips.

The prop Scotin for aground in the Wabash River at Toledo Thursday, and a portion of her cargo had to be lightened before she was released.

There was an advance in ore freights at Cleveland Saturday, 70e being offered from Escanaba, but vessel-owners were holding for a better rate. It was reported at Detroit Friday that Capt. Ted Godfield, formerly on the ting John Martin, has fallen heir to glarge fortune from an English cousin.

Vessels entering the Coyahoga at Cleveland will look out for an achor belonging to the schr Brightie, which lies on the bottom, near the end of the piers. Heavily londed vessels may stick on it, as the water is shallow there.

The contractors are ready for the work of dredg-ing the channel at Cheovygan Haroor, and dredg-ing operations on the middle ground at Port Huron are already in progress. re already in progress.
For the last week in July the Lake Shore Rais-oad brags of carrying 2,000,000 pounds more freight East from Chicago than was carried by the putre lake fleet, steam and sail. But what did reight East from Chicago than was carried by the entire lake fleet, steam and sail. But what did the Company restize from the business?

The bids to build the gaiding cribs at Eagle Harber, Mich., were opened Friday at Milwankee by Maj. Henry M. Robers, of the Engineer Corps, and that of C. P. McDougail, of Duluth, proved to be the lowest, %, 114.07, and \$5,939.97. The first figures give the prices of the work if done next spring, had the second the prices if done in the winter.

Exter reports state that work is progressing finely on the new canal lock at the Sault. Appearances indicate that the side-walks are nearly completed. Above the outlet-lock the work of strengthening the canal is being pushed with vigor. At the Nobish the Canadians are hard at work taking out boulders, and otherwise improving the channel.

PORT OF CHICAGO. at this port for the past forty-eight hours, ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Prop Delaware Buffalo, sundries, Clark street, Prop Messenger, Benton, and fries, State street, Prop K. C. Brittaid, Saugatuek, sundries, State treet. Prop Michael Grob, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Eighteenth rroy deorge bundar, anasegon, namer, righteetts Prop Leland, Ludington, lumber, Sampson's Silp, Prop Lothair, Fort Huron, posts, Marget, Prop Vanderbilt, Buffaio, sundries, State street. Prop Romarck, Moominee, towing, Rush street, Prop Charles Reltz, Manistee, lumber, Lage street, Prop St. Alunas, Ogdeasburg, sundries, Wells street, Prop Litchans, Understanding, State Street, Prop City of Duitth, Duluth, sundries, Wells street, Prop Newburg, Buffaio, sundries, Randolm street, Prop Fountain City, Buffaio, sundries, Slate street, Start Metropolis, South Haven, sundries, Clark street. Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, lumber, Twelfth

treet.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Prop William Crippen, Manistee, lumber, Market,
Schr M, Mueller, Muskegoo, lumber, Market,
Schr J, & A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber, Market,
Schr J, C, Ward, Ludington, lumber, Market,
Schr J, P, Ward, Ludington, lumber, Market,
Schr C, L, Johnson, Maskegon, lumber, Twelfth
treet. Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, humber, Market. Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, hymper, Twentycond street. Schr Helen Blood. Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Regulator. White Lake, lumber, Market. Schr Contest, Mussegon, iumber, Market. Schr Empire State, Port Huron, lumber, Twelfth

Schr A. J. Rogers, Escanda ore, harbit, motor, wenter, freely, O. M. Bond, Hamilton, light, Market street, Schr B. B. King, St. Joseph, ties, C., B. & Q. Schr O. K. Johnson, White Lake, Lumber, Market, Schr A. J. Rogers, Escanda, ore, blast-femace, Schr A. J. Rogers, Escanda, ore, blast-femace, Schr Golden Fience, Buffato, coal, Twenty-second treef. Scir Cuba, Bluffton, lumber, Market, Scir Cuba, Bluffton, lumber, Market, Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street. Schr Kearsarge, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Sardinia, White Lake, lumber, Market, Schr Fearless, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Silp, Scir E. S. Robinson, Menominee, lumber, Stetson ille. Schr E. E. Tyron, Menominee, lumber, Stetson Slip. Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr M. E. Packard, South Haven, lumber, Rush

rreet. Magdafena. Packardis, wood, Market.
Schr Hartford, Oswego, ebal, cast of Rush street.
Schr Persa, Muskegon, Jonner, Market.
Schr Penine, Muskegon, Jumber, Market.
Schr Emeiline, Muskegon, Jumber, Market.
Schr James Gurrett, Manistee, Jumber, Market.
Schr Red White, and Blue, Milwaukee, light, Markettreet. treet.
Schr I. N. Forrest, Jacksopport, poles, Market.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, iron, blast-furnace.
Schr Iver Lawson, Musegkon, wood, Tweifth street.
Schr Mag die Dau, Frankfort, lumber, Market,
Schr J. V. Jones, Musegon, lumber, Aden Sifp,
Schr Hangarian, Musegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Australia, Musegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Australia, Musegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Australia, Musegon, lumber, Market,
Schr D. R. Holt, Paackarp's Pier, lumber, North
ler,

r J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber, Ailen Slip. Schr John Miuer, Menonainee, Mason Sip.
Schr John Miuer, Menonainee, Mason Sip.
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Jennie Williams, Lasinaton, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Catchnole, Lutlwig's Pier, pouts, Magazine.
Schr G. A. Simson, A. Liden, Lutlwig's Pier, pouts, Magazine.
Schr L. A. Simson, A. Indea, Lumber, Market.
Schr W. B. Allen, Sheooygan, lumber, Market.
Schr W. B. Allen, Sheooygan, lumber, Market.
Schr Mary Lvon, Charlotte, coal, Stateenth street.
Schr Mary Lvon, Charlotte, coal, Stateenth street.
Schr Mary Lvon, Charlotte, coal, Stateenth street.
Schr Folly Rogers, Oswedo, Lumber, east of Rush sreet.
Schr Folly Rogers, Oswedo, coal, Eighrecath street.
Schr Folly Rogers, Oswedo, coal, Eighrecath street.
Schr Folle, Luflington, lumber, Allen Sip.
Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber, Gas-House
Sip. Rip.
schr Wolverine, Murkegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Sebr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber, Schr City of trans navad Haven, lumber, Market, Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, Market, Schr W. H. Hawklas, Potter's Pier, lumber, Twenty-

Sent W. H. Hawkits, rotter a recombined econd street.
Sent Buncan City, Donesia City, Iumber, Market.
Sent Buncan City, Donesia City, Iumber, Market.
Sent Albertett. Hamilia, ties, Market.
Sent Albertett. Hamilia, ties, Division street.
Sent Albertett. Hamilia, ties, disk, Division street.
Sent Andres, White Lake, dark, lithin Sentral Stillsen Louisa McLonatt, Manistee, rumper, Rul

Schr Marengo, Milwankee, il;nt. Hilmois Central Schr Louisa Methodath, Manistee, iumor, Rigrett.

Schr C. Rabo, Fellows' Pier, posts, Rush street,

Schr Chayton Bellows' Pier, posts, Rush street,

Schr Whilam Johe, Kingston, coru.

Schr Mary Annibikon, White Lake, light.

Schr Hany Annibikon, White Lake, light.

Schr Hany Answickegon, light.

Schr Oneonta, Buffalo, corn.

Schr Olara, Manistee, Hight.

Schr Oneonta, Buffalo, corn.

Schr Ostrich, Muskegon, light.

Schr Weis Butt, Hundlo, corn.

Schr Weis Butt, Hundlo, corn.

Schr Manacon, Musacyon, light.

Schr Maren, Manistee, Right.

Schr Maren, Manistee, Right.

Schr Maren, Manistee, Right.

Schr Meister, Manistee, Right.

Schr Knight Osk, Muskegon, light.

Schr Knight Osk, Muskegon, light.

Schr Knight Cokk, Muskegon, light.

Schr Knight Louist, Ludington, light.

Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.

Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.

Schr Schr Candrews, Little Bay de Noc.

Schr Driver, Manistee, Right.

Frop Commodules, Buffalo, sandries,

Frop Commodules, Buffalo, sandries,

Frop Commodules, Buffalo, sandries,

Frop Commodules, Staracca, Messeuger

ARMY NEWS.

with rheumatism. The steamer is temporarily commanded by the Pirst-Mate. The crew of the life-saving station here practiced to-day with boats and other life-saving supparatus. Milwankee stand other life-saving supparatus. Milwankee stand other life-saving supparatus. Milwankee station is one of the best manufed and disciplined on the entire chain of lakes, so headquarters officers declare.

EXCURSION STEAMERS.

The Post and Tribune says there is some talk of converting the tug Niagara into an excusion steamer, and that Chicago is unmed as an ayulable point to run her from. A boat especially adapted for the excursion business, well conducted, and run for the respectable class of poople, would no doubt find this a good field for onsiness. In this connection it may be well to state that rumor has it that the Flora will be remoteled for extursion purposes. She has already doine a successful business.

NAVIGATION

NOTES
CHICAGO.

Johnny Smith, the well-known engineer, her trends of the Corpost Engineer and Military Division of the Allantic for duty, and so much of other of the excursion purposes. She has already doine a successful business.

NAVIGATION

NOTES
CHICAGO.

Johnny Smith, the well-known engineer, her trends of the Corpost Engineer and Excursion of the Allantic for duty, and so much of other of the Exchange docks last evening.

The tug Constitution went to Racine vesterday morning to take the schr R. B. Hayes in tow for this port.

The schr Mary Lyon has arrived from Charlotte with 400 orls of peas and several hundred tons of hard cool.

Light and variable winds last week detained a number of vessels in the Straits and on Lake Michigan. Several canal, schooners arrived yesterday after long passages, in which they fell short of grab.*

Several canal, schooners arrived yesterday after long passages, in which they fell short of grab.*

A Chauberlain from Battery B to Ba HEADQUARTER OF THE ARMY.

mander, the following transfers and assignment in the First Artitlery are announced: First Lieat. L. A. Chamberlain from Battery B to Battery F; First Lieat. W. P. Van Ness from Battery F to Battery B, Second Lieat. David Price. Jr., recently transferred to the regiment, is assigned to Battery C, and will report for duty with it accordingly. gly.
By direction of the President, Col. Stewart Van Vict, Assistant Quartermaster-General, will. during the temporary absence of Brig.-Gen. M. C. Meigs, act as Quartermister General.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA. HEADQUARTERS, St. PAUL Minn. -ID accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the headquarters Department of Dakota shall re-main in St. Paul. General Orders No. 10, cur-rent series from these headquarters, is hereby re-

In obedience to the provisions of Special Order No. 78, current series, from the Hendquarters of the Army, Brig. Gen. Alfred S. Terry will pro-ceed to West Point, N. Y., to attend the adjourned meeting of the Board convened by said order. meeting of the Board convened by said order. Upon the further adjournment of the Board, Gen. Terry will return to his station in this city.

A General Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Cheyenne Azency, Pakota, Aug. 28. Detail for the Court: Capts. Charles A. Wikoff. George L. Cholsy, Mason Jackson, Edgar C. Bowen, First-Lieuts. William Hoffman, George G. Lott. Second-Lieuts. George leroy Brown, James R. Mackin, John H. Fnilbrick, First-Lieut_Joun Whitney, Judge Advocate,—all of the Eleventh Infantry. Col. William H. Wood, Eleventh Infantry, is hereby relieved as a member of the General Court-Martial Instituted by Special Orders No. 91, and Col. Nelson'A. Mites, Fifth Infantry, detailed in his stead.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI. DEFARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kab.—
The following Paymasters have been ordered to
pay the troops at the posts opposite their names up
to Aug. 31, 1878: Maj. W. A. Rucker, Fort to Aug. 31, 1878: Maj. W. A. Rucker, Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, Forts Hayes, Riley, Wallace, Kansas, and Forts Lyon and Garland, Col. Maj. W. H. Johnson, Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Maj. W. R. Gibsou, Forts, Gibson, Sill, and Reno, Indian Territory. Maj. Frank Bridgman, Chicaco and Rock Island Arsenal. Maj. J. P. Willard and A. S. Towar, all posts in the District of New Mexico, except Fort Garland, Col. Maj. J. A. Brochhead, Fort Dodge, Kan., Camp Supply, Indian Territory, and Fort Elhott, Texas.

The following promotions of officers belonging to regiments serving in this Department are officially announced: Ninth Regiment of Cavalry: Additional Second-Lieut, James R. Richard, Jr., to be Second-Lieutenhant, vice Gibbon, promoted, which carries him to Company L. Fort Bliss, Texas. Additional Second-Lieut, James F. Bell, to be Second-Lieutenhant, vice Bayener, promoted, which carries him to Company M. Fort Stanton, New Mexico. Additional Second-Lieut, James F. Bell, to be Second-Lieutenhant, vice Spencer, promoted, which carries him to Company A. Nineteenth Infantry, Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

The Department Commander will proceed on public business from this point to Denver, and after the competion of the business at that point, will proceed thence to Fort Garland. Capt. C. S. Ilsley, Seventh Cavalry, will accompany the Department Commander.

A General Court-Martial is bereby constituted to meet at Fort Dolge, Kan., on the 19th day of August for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Betalt for the Court: Capts. J. H. Bradford, P. H. Remington: First-Lieuts. John Hacold, C. A. Vernon; Second-Lieut. Cornelius Gardner; Capt. J. H. Smith, Judge Advocate—all of the Nineteenth Infantry. Leavenworth Military Prison, Forts Hayes, Riley,

HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Circular letter (No. 5) to Post-Commanders: It is believed that a change in the present uniform, by substituting a light summer dress during the hot season will conduce to the health of the troops. The parts to be considered are, a head covering of cork or pith, and unbleached linen or cotton blouse and trowsers. The necessity for suitable clothing, as a substitute The necessity for suitable clothing, as a substitute for the present oppressive woolen coat and pants and non-protecting caps, is rendered more apparent by the action of Boards of Health, in the large cities, advocating cool clothing as a preventative of sickness and sunstroke. The Commanding General directs, accordingly, that the Fost Surgeon be called upon for his views, and that they, in connection with the suggestions of company officers and the Post-Commander, be consolidated and forwarded to these Headquarters, at an early date, with the view of their being submitted for the action of the proper authorities.

The Headquarters District of the Rio Grande, during absence of Col. George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry, are established at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, Licut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer, Eighth Cavalry, in command.

A General Court-Martial met at Fort Clark, Texas, on the 12th inst. for the trial of Risst-Licut. Lewis Warrington, Fourth Cavalry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Capts. E. B. Williaton. Second Artillery; S. B. M. Young, Eighth Cavalry; R. M. Taylor, Twentieth Infantry; Assistant-Surgeon W. E. Waters, Medical Department; First-Licuts. Paul Harwood and John Bannister, Twentieth Infantry: D. T. Stiles, Tenth Infantry, Is appointed Judge-Advocate of the Court. for the present oppressive woolen coat and pants

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO. HEADQUARTERS, SANTA FE. N. M. -Maj. N. W. Osborne, Fifteenth Infantry, in addition to the ommand of Fort Bliss, Texas, will at once refleve Maj. J. F. Wade, Ninth Cavalry, of his command of troops in the field at El Paso, Texas, and vicinity. Maj. Wade will turn over to Maj. Osborne all record matter, instructions, and information pertaining to the command at El Paso. Maj. Wade, upon being relieved of his temporary command at El Paso, will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, his proper station, and relinquish command of that post to the senior officer present for duty. So much of Spechl Orders, No. 61, from these headquarters as directs Lieut, Mattnias W. Day. Ninth Cavairy, to conduct recruits and horses of the Ninth Cavairy to the stations of the respective commanies to which they are assigned, is hereby revoked. ty. Maj. Wade will turn over to Maj. Osborne all

troubles. He left at noon for Fort Defiance, N. M., having some business there with the Nava-

joe Indians. Big Farmers.

Among the Pacific capitalists who are so unfortunate as to arouse the indignation of Mr, Kearney are Millar and Lux, California farmers, who own 700,000 acros of gold-streaked soil, over which roam, immense flocks of sheep and herds of oxen. Their farm is sixty miles long by ten wide, and they rule 80,000 head of stock. This little principality is worth \$15,000,000, and yields an immense fortune every year.

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS. HELP!

FOR THE WEAK **MERVOUS AND** DEBILITATED

The afflicted can now be restored to perfec health and bodily energy, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S **ELECTRIC BELTS**

AND BANDS For self-application to any part of the body,

meet every requirement. The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them. These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions—Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, ehronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you thind, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms? Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders, peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

ure these various diseased conditions, aft: Il other means [ail, and we offer the mo-onvincing testimony direct from the a leted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY, after drugging in vain for months and years. Send now for Descriptive Pampiller and The Electric Quartelly, a large filustrated Journal, containing full particulars and information worth Thousands. Copies mailed free. Call on or address,

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O. Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK. BRANCH OFFICE: 218 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

Avoid bogus appliances claiming elec-tric qualities. Our Pumphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this wees, ending Aug. 24. from Clark-st. bridge:
Monday, Aug. 19. Waterworks Crib at 2:30 p. m. Moonlight—On the Lake at 7:39 p. m.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, to Evanston at 2:30 p. m. Charlered in the evening. ed in the evening. lednesday, Aug. 21, on the Lake at 2:30 p. m. Char-id in the evening. Wednesday, Aug. 21, on the Lake at 2:30 p. m. Chartered in the evening.
Thursday, Aug. 22, to Evanston at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Monlight—On the Lake at 7:30 p. m. Parties can go to Evanston on the morning trip and remain there until b. m., to Wankegan at 9 a. m., calling at Evanston at 10:30 a. m., Wankegan at 1 b. m.; returning to Evanston at 7:30 p. m., Chicaso at 9 p. m. Saturday, Aug. 24, to 8t. Joseph at 9 a. m.; returning at 1 p. m.
Major Newins Brass and String Bands on board.
Fare—To Wankegan and return, \$1: St. Joseph and return, \$1: all other round trips, 50 cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK POSITIVELY OF THE FAMOUS COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY. Last production of the charming Extravaganza,
OUR CINDERELLA.
New Scenery, New Properties, New Costumes, New w Scenery, New Properties, New Gostumes, New c. MLLE, EME ROSEAU and all the Company aring. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday, Monday, Aug 26, Tony Pastor and entire Troupe

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

PRICES-\$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Matinees, 25c and 50c. MONDAY, AUG. 19, AND WEEK, MR. HARRY WEBBER, NIP AND TUCK.

From the French of Cacolet Varicol. Supported by an Efficient Company. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday. LEGAL.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. New Handy Volumes.-Appleton Journal for September.

D. APPLETON & CO

A SUMMER IDYL.

A STORY. By Christian Reid, author of "Bonny Kate," "Valeric Aylmer, "etc. (Forming Num-ber 12 of Appletons' "New Handy-Volume Se-ries.") Price, 30 cents. "A Summer ldy!" is a charming summer sketch, the scene of which is on the French Broad in North Caro-ina. It is emineutly interesting as a story, as well as a delightful idyllic tural picture.

THE ARAB WIFE.

A ROMANCE OF THE POLYNESIAN SEAS. (Forming Number 13 of Appletons' "New Handy-Volume Series.") Price, 25 cents. "The Arab Wife" is a picturescue and roman story, of a kind to recall to many readers those blant books of thirty years ago-Meiville's "Type and "One"."

APPLETONS' JOURNAL,

FOR SEPTEMBER. CONTENTS: Frontispiece. Hiustration to "A Leap-Year Romance." Drawn by Alfred Fredericks.— The New York Post-Office. (With Hiustrations.) By Leander P. Richardson.—The Trundle-Bed. A Poem. By John James Piatt.—In Paraguay. (With Hiustrations by Carlos Sansom.—The Old House. A Poem. By Will Wallace Harney.—A Leap-Year Romance. A True Tale of Western Life. In Two Parts. Part I. By G. Stanley Holl.—A Strange Experience. A Story. complete. By Life. In Two Parts. Part I. By G. Stanley Hall.

—A Strange Experience. A Story, complete. By
Lucy C. Lillie, -Voices of Weatminster Abbey.
(Conclusion.) By Rev. Treadwell Walden.—At
Your Gate. A Poem. By Barton Grey.—A Voyage with the Voyagenrs. By H. M. Roblinson.—
The Minstrel-Tree. A Poem. By Paul B. Hayne.

—A Bit of Nature. An American Story, in twenty-three chapters. By Albert Rhodes. Chapter
XIV to conclusion.—Mountain-Laurel. A Sonnet. By E. S. F.—Otsego Leaves. III. The Bird
Primeval. By Susan Fenimore Cooper.—French
Writers and Artists. III. Edouard Manet. By
William Minturn.—The Homestead Lawn. A
Poem. By Alfred B. Street.—Editor's Table.—
Books of the Day.

Twenty-five cents per number; \$3 per annum. .. Mailed, post-paid, to any address within the United

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EDUCATIONAL. MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT. Associate HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals. CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE

Morgan Park (near Chicago), Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878. Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, an Optiona Course: also Graduating Course in Music, Drawing and Fainting, Specialties, For Catalogue address 6. THAYEL. Free. Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Matilson-st., Chicago.

For the Education of Girls and Young Ladies.

103 & 105 Ashland-av., Chicago.

School Year begins, Sept. 11, 1878.

A thoroughly organized School of the first grade.

Twenty-one able and experienced teachers. Instruction in each department according to the most approved methods. Unusual advantages for the study of art, music, clocution, and the modern languages. Location cnoice. Boarding accommodations superior.

For further information address.

MitS. A. E. BATES. Principal.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, CONN. A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Delightful location near Long Island Sound. Thorough preparation for College or Business.
Forty-first year opens Sept. 9. Miss Pierce and Miss Lawrence Will reopen their ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LA-DIES Sept. 30, at No. 111 Roylston-st., Boston, For circulars send to above address, Western References—Hon. C. B. Lawrence, Concago; Pres. Angell, Michigan University.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE And Griffith School of Reading and Oratory, Fulton, III. All departments first-class. Terms—All expenses, \$200 a year. Send for circular, Address. ALLEN A. GRIFFITH, Prest. Well furnished rooms for Students. Mlle. C. Broussais

French and English School for Young Ladles and Children reopens on Sept. 9 at 564 Michigan-av. She will be assisted by Mile. M. Broussais, Miss Jeffers, and other competent teachers. Froebel School and Kindergarter

Will resume Monday. Sept. 9, 1878, at 25 Bishop court east of Union Park.

MISS SARA EDDY.

Principal and Kindergartener. MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY. Fourteenth year opens Sept. 9, for young ladies and children. Boarding and day school. Full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. Superior building, apparatus, etc. Special attention given to music. Cor. Sixteenth and Fue-sis. St. Louis. For catalogue address MRS. EUUENIA CUTHBERT, Frincipal.

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Lake View; near Chicago. A Scientific, Classical and
Commercial Academy for Boys. Educational facilities
best in the Northwest. Send for Catalogue. Office,
163 Madison-st., Room 3, Chicago.
Capt. J. CLAUDE HILLs. Commandant; Col. G. S.
HOLLISTER, Principal. Graduate U. S. Mil. Acad. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY CHESTER. PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough in-struction in Civil Engineering. the Classics, and En-gish. For particulars apoly to JEWETT WILCOX, Esc., at the office of the Tromont Mouse, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO Classical, Philosophical, Scientific, Law, and Preparatory Departments; open alike to isdies and goatiemen. Fall Term begins Sept. 10. For information address Prof. E. S. BASTIN, Registrar of the University of Chicaco, Chicago, Ili.

Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.
For Young Ladies, under the charge of the Sisters di
Noter Dame. Terms—Board and Tutton, per aum,
8130. For particulars apply 8UPERIORESS. M. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRAD-Roglish, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Laddes and Children, with Calisthen-ics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st. New York. Rec-pense Sept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labberton. Prof. Sanger's Class for Boys. Seventeenth year oegins Sept. 2; number limited to 24; hoys carefully fitted for business or college; facilities for thorough instruction unsurpassed. For circulars, terms, &c., address 429 Wabash-av.

CHESTNUT-ST. SEMINARY, The 26th year of this Boarding and Day School will open September 18. For circulars apply to Principals, Miss BUNNET and Miss DILLAYE, 1812 Chestnut-st. WARTHMORE COLLEGE,
Ten mires from Philadeiphia, under the care of Friends,
given a thorough collegiate decation to both sexes,
who here pursue the same courses of saudy, and receive the same degrees. For catalogue, giving full
particulars as to course of study, terms, &c., address
EDWARD H. MAGLL. President,
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Delaware Co., Pa. CANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES
The 25th year will begin Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1879.
For Catalogues and Circular, apply to Rev. Geo.
Gannett, Principal. so Chester Square. Bostou, Mass.

\$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION. EPIS-

MISS R. S. RICE'S SCHOOL

Claw Department of Washington University.)

Twelfth annual response Oct. 16, 1878. Couried, two terms seven mouths each. Deploms admits to practice. Term fee, 850.

St. Louis, July 1, 1878. HEARY HITCHOOK, Dean. MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL

For young ladies and children. GERMANTOWN.
PENN. (Established 1857;)
The school will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.
For circulars apply to
Miss E. CLEMENT HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY.

EBUCATIONAL.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS, OPENS SEPT. 10. FOR RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

OHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex. | 9:00 p. in. | 7:05 a.m. |
blaCrosse Kypress. | 9:00 p. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
blaCrosse Kypress. | 9:00 p. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
blaCrosse Kypress. | 9:00 p. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
bWinona & New Ulim | 9:00 p. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
bWinona & New Ulim | 9:00 p. m. | 9:45 a.m. |
bWinona & Lake & Bockford | 4:00 p. m. | 9:45 a.m. |
gGeneva Lake & Bockford | 4:45 p. m. | 10:45 a.m. |
bGeneva Lake & Express | 4:45 p. m. | 10:15 a.m. |
bGeneva Lake & Express | 4:15 p. m. | 10:15 a.m. |
bGeneva Lake & Express | 4:15 p. m. | 10:15 a.m. |

Pulman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:31 a. m. M. Oother road runs Pulman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago. d-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzle-sta. b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzle-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RATLEDAD. Denots foot of Lake-at., Indians-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depota.

Mendota & Galesburg Express. 7:35 a.m. 7:39 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:35 a.m. 7:39 p. m.
Rockford & Freaport Express. 10:00 a.m. 3:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Stoux City Express. 10:00 a.m. 3:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express. 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorade Express. 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'datin 11:40 a.m. 2:45 p. m.
Aurora Passenger. 3:15 p. m. 7:55 a.m.
Mendota & Citawa Express. 4:15 p.m. 10:40 a.m. | Name | Colorado Express | 10:30 a.m. | 3:440 p.m. |
Downer's Grove Accom'datin	1:00 a.m.	2:55 p.m.	
Aurora Passenger	3:15 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	
Aurora Passenger	4:15 p.m.	10:40 a.m.	
Aurora Passenger	5:30 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	
Aurora Passenger	5:30 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	
Downer's Grove Accom'dation	5:30 p.m.	7:53 b.m.	
Freenort & Oubsune Express	9:30 p.m.	6:55 a.m.	
Comaha Night Express	9:30 p.m.	6:55 a.m.	
Kansas City & B.	Joe Express	9:30 p.m.	6:55 a.m.
Kansas City & B.	Joe Express	9:30 p.m.	6:55 a.m.
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CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CRICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Unton Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticker-Office, 122 Kandolph-st. Leave, | Arrive. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex * 12:30 p. ... * 3:33 g. m. 85. Louis, Springdeld & Texas * 9:00 a. m. * 7:555 p. m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex * 8:00 a. m. * 7:555 p. m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex * 8:00 a. m. * 7:555 p. m. Peoria, Burlington (Fast Ex ... * 9:00 a. m. * 3:750 a. m. & 4 Keckut ... * Express ... * 9:00 a. m. * 3:40 p. m. & Keckut ... * 8:00 a. m. * 3:40 p. m. & 3:45 p. m. & 3:55 p. m. &

CHICAGO, MILWAUXEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, Union Depot, corner Madison and Canai-sta. Tieret Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-se
Ticket office. 121 Randolph-st.. near Clai | Leave. | Arrive. 8t. Louis Express 8:30a. m. 6:20 p. m. 8t. Louis Fast Line 9:10 p. m. 46:30a. m. Cairo & New Oriesna Ex 8:30a. m. 6:200. m. 46:30a. m. 6:200. m. 9:10 p. m. 16:30a. m. Springfied Express 8:30a. m. 9:10 p. m. 16:30a. m. Springfied Night Ex 9:10 p. m. 16:30a. m. Peoria. Burlington & Kookuk 8:30a. m. 6:30a. m

Peorla, Burlington & Keokuk * 8:30 a. m. * 6:20 p. m. 60:20 p. m. 60:20 p. m. 60:20 p. m. 60:30 a. m. 10:00 a. m. * 3:20 p. m. Dubuque & Sloux City Ex. . . * 10:00 a. m. * 3:20 p. m. 50:25 a. m. 60:35 a. m. 60:35 a. m. 60:25 a. m. 60: MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILRDAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-se.
Tirket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Facilic Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). * 7:00 a. m. *0:35 b. m. Day Express. * 9:00 a. m. * 7:40 b. m. Kaamazoo Accommodation. * 4:00 b. m. *10:33 a. m. Allantic Express (daily). * 5:15 b. m. B 8:00 a. m. *10:34 a. m. Mght Express. * *9:00 p. m. *70:34 a. m.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices,
65 Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ficket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

Morning Express 8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m. \$ 9:40p. m. \$ 7:05p. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Depot foot of Lakeset, and foot of Twenty-second st.

Cincinnati, Indianacolis (1994) Depart. Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianacolis (1994) Arrive. (1994) Day Express. (1994) Arrive. (1994) Day Express. (1994) D

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD Depot, corner of Van Burea and Sherman size. Ticket Office. Se Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive. Davenport Express. 7:50 a. m. 7:25 p. m.

Omaha Leavenw'th & Atch Es '10:30 a. m. 13:40 s. m.

Peru Accommodation. 5:500 s. m. 10:20 a. m.

Night Express. 10:00 p. m. 16:15 a. m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD Ticket Offices: 77 Clark st., 125 Bearborn-st, and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Leave. | Arrive.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily ... 9 a. m. Saturday's Boat don't leave until ... 9 a. m. For Manistee, Louington, etc., daily ... 9 a. m. For St., deep leave etc., daily ... 7 p. m. For St., deep leave etc., daily ... 7 p. m. For St., deep leave etc., daily ... 11 p. m. Saturday etc., deep leave etc., daily ... 12 p. m. For St., deep leave etc., daily ... 12 p. m. For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and ... 7 p. m. For Milwaukee, Escanala, Negamee, etc., 7 p. m. Tuesday... ... 7 p. m. Tuesday.

Tor Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., 7 p. m.

Docks foot of Michigan-av. **Sdadays excepted.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP. North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saim-day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton. London Have, and Bremen, ans. cabin, 1903, second cabin, 190, gold steerage, 30 currency. For freign and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green. New York. National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK PROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and Landon.

Cabin passage from \$30 to \$70 currency. Excursion Trickets at reduced rates. Steerage, \$20. Drafts on Great British and Ireland.

For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, \$0. 4 South Clark-ed.

GENERAL NEWS

Ex-Gov. William Pitt Kellogg, of Nev ms, is at the Grand Pacific. Mr. Fred B. Warde, of the "Diplomacy

ompany, arrived last night, and is stopping at he Grand Pacific. L. F. Burrell will lead the noonday prayer-meeting to-day in Farwell Hall, No. 148 Madison street. Subject: "Christ's Coming Judg-

At about 6:30 last evening Officers Laugh-At about 6:30 last evening Omeers Langu-lin and Carey, of the West Twelfth Street Station, arrested Edward Lally, residing in the rear of No. 364 Thirteenth place, upon suspicion of having stolen a horse and baggy found in his possession, and which he was trying to dispose of for \$50. The animal is of medium size, and dark dapple gray color, and the buggy is of the open square-box order, and has blue cushions. It awaits an

In giving the particulars of the recovery of the jewelry stolen from the Paimer House, Friday, by the detectives yesterday, it was incorrectly stated that Mrs. Kuessner, whose husband detected the thieves, kept a millnery store in the lower part of the house, 361 State street. The lady runs a dressmaking establishment up-stairs. An error was also made in regard to the rental of turnished rooms by the Kuessners. They are not in the business, having but one room more than they need for their own use.

An important bit of evidence in the Clark n important bit of evidence in the Clark der case, at LaGrange, was secured by Counhysician Geiger Saturday afternoon, it being ing less than the bullet which caused the nof the mardered man. The parties who she first post-mortem examination failed to wer'it, but Dr. Geiger had the body exhumed, cound the bullet in the right ventriele of the . It is from a 32-cartridge, such as would be in the revolver found on St. Peters, the man ected of the murder.

spected of the murder.

The members of the Second Regiment ere to have met yesterday afternoon at their mory in the Exposition Building to decide the section as to how many of their number will go St. Lomis to take part in the prize-drill tournant, which is before many weeks to take placeers. The attendance, however, was not satistery in point of numbers, and the meeting was to fit till to-night, when every member of the riment is desired and expected to be present. Quirk wants at least 240 men to go and comte for the first prize.

The femels Communists held another

The female Communists held another meeting yesterday afternoon at Greenebaum's Hall. What they did in the line of business and the agiation of the jabor question they refused to state. Due of the male Communists. under whose fostering care the females began their illustrious career is dabblers in public matters, toud a reporter that he "thing" had at last been completely organized. Their aims, objects, etc., would in due ime be fully explained. The suffering public may appear the revalation in "due season."

Saturday afternoon a number of ladies look a sail in the yacht Ina by invitation of Mr. Young, one of the owners. The party was met at the Lincoln Park Pier by the tug Bret Harte, the racht being obliged to lay off the shore about a mile on account of shoals. All were highly pleased with the entertainment, and hope to repeat it ugain before the season is over. If the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago in the year of the season is over. If the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago in the control of the season is over. If the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago in the year of the season is over. If the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago in the Season is over. If the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago in the Season is over. If the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago is the Chicago in the Chicago in the Chicago in the Chicago is the Chicago in the Chicago

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Thomas Finn, of No. 34 Miller street, and his friends went into the saloon of C. Sheahan. No. 282 West Polk street, and after ordering drinks refused to pay for them. In the row that ensued, Mr. Finn ran his hand through a glass door, cutting it so severely that it, was thought he would, and said that he would not recover unless extra good care was taken of him. Sheahan was arrested and was locked up at the West Twelfth street Station by Officer Twohey.

At about 12:30 yesterday morning Robert oss, a deckhand on the propeller Delaware, of rice, lying in the Healey Slip, while engaged in biling a barrel of sait from the vessel to the Ononga Sait Company's dock, was thrown into the ver by the slipping of the gang-plank. Efforts ere made to rescue him, but he did not come to surface. The body was recovered at 20 cycles was recovered at 20 cycles. ere made to rescue him, but he did not come to e surface. The body was recovered at 9 o'clock sterday morning, and was taken to the Morgue await the Coroner's inquest. The deceased was Scotchman, about 40 years of age, single, and is ought to have resided near Cleveland.

About two months ago, P. McDonald, ontractor of the Eye-and-Ear Institute, corner of

McGarthy, who is also a Deputy-Sheriff of Mitcheil County, lowa. The case is rather a singular one, and so little of the inside history of the case is known by the persons who showed up in connection with it in this city, that no exact account of the infatuation could be gained. It is purely a matter of local interest to Nora Springs and vicinity.

Nora Springs and vicinity.

Arrests: John Egan, larceny of a coat from a boy enjoying a bath in Lake Michigan; John Dargon, embezzlement of a small sum of money from Michael Costelio; John Scott, larceny of a coat from one of two persons who stripped for a fight on West Madison street; Robert Adams, larceny from A. Montgomery of No. 292 Cottage Grove avenue; Frank Freund, larceny from Charles Bockberger, of No. 98 Cottage Grove avenue; John Burns and Louis Moorehouse, thievish newsboys; Michael Walsh, larceny of a coat from John Schmidt, of Nos. 30 ann 32 West Madison street; James McCarthy, larceny as bailee of mortgaged property; Jennie Adams and eight inmates of a house of ill-fame at No. 181 Wells street.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 17th The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 17th says: "The leading firemen of the country are very anxious to vitness the performances of one of the St. Louis Pompier Life-Saving Companies, at the Chicago Firemen's Tournament, Sept. 3. Chief Sexton referred the matter to the Mayor, and his Honor left it to the Chief to decide as to whether the men should go or not, and he has decided favorably. A company of nine men will leave, therefore, on the 2d of September, and they will no danot give a good account of themselves. They will go under command of Capt. John Lindsay. Offers of reduced fare have been made to the firemen, and there is also some talk of a general reduction to the public, as it is expected that many St. Louisans will visit Chicago on that occasion."

A further meeting of citizens to advance A further meeting of citizens to advance the Interests of the House of the Good Shepherd was held at the institution yesterday afternoon, Justice Summerfield in the chair. The Committee appointed to prepare an address to the public, setting forth the labors and needs of the institution, suomitted the address, which was read, and, after some revision, is to be handed to the press for publication. The Committee to name a Committee of Arrangements for the proposed festival for the benefit of the House reported, and the report was adopted. The Committee was empowered to increase its number, and will bold its first meeting Thursday evening at the Sherman House. The ladies are to organize to take part in the management of the festival, and their Committee will meet the Committee of Arrangements Thursday.

the management of the festival, and their Compiter will meet the Committee of Arrangements Thursday.

The 3:40 p. m. train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad yesterday brought in the remains of H. J. Montague, the actor, and the members of the "Diplomacy" company, of which he was lately the manager. There was a large gathering of personal friends of the deceased and members of the theatrical profession at the Wells street depot awaiting the incoming of the train, among them being Phill Simmonds, R. M. Hooley, Bliss Whittaker, L. L. Sharpe, Harry Pearsons, Roland Réed, C. H. Drew, Misses Merville, Williams, and Rosean, Sam Colville, Geo. Loesch, W. D. Eaton, D. Henderson, and E. Zimmerman. A committee from the Benevolent Order of Elks was on hand, Exalted Ruler Joe Mackin having general charge of the arrangements, which, however, were of the simplest kind. There were no ceremonies. When the train drew up before the piatform, the casket was placed in an Adams Express wagon and driven to the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Depot, followed by the members of the "Diplomacy" company in carriages, accompanied by Mr. Symonds, who came out from New York to meet the party. Miss Mande Granger and Mr. J. W. Carroll left for New York on the 5:15 train, the other members remaining in the city to fill the engagement at McVicker's Theatre.

**Sterman House-A. G. Smith. New York: J. W. Wilson, Acton, Mass.: H. S. Winslow, Newton: G. A. Whilpple, New York Theatre.

**Sterman House-A. G. Smith. New York: J. W. Wilson, Sendon, Philadelphia; S. L. Hall, Rochester: F. A. A. J. H. G. Smith, Philadelphia; S. L. Hall, Rochester: F. A. A. J. H. G. Sworth, M. R. S. L. L. Latter, London: J. Berry, Ruffalo... Philadelphia; S. L. Hall, Rochester: F. A. A. J. H. L. S. W. H. L. S. W. J. D. Farvis, Winnipeg: H. Cammann, New York: J. W. H. Lyon, Maniloba: Col. G. L. Shouy, Icabo: E. W. Cozzen, Yonkers: C. K. Pier, Fond du Lac; Dr. F. L. Johnson, Philadelphia; D. L. Denavan, Boston; A. J. K. Heek, Wester, Shellhynlie, K. W. Lousettlier, the Hon. D. S

INTERESTING TO THE BOYS.

Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard has issued a circular which tates in substance that, a portion of the military ax having been paid in to the State Treasury, a

amounts due each organization are as follows: First Regiment, \$3, 453, 47; Second Regiment, \$2, 368, 52; Third Regiment, \$3, 392, 66; Fourth Regiment, \$2, 338, 86; Fifth Regiment, \$4, 354, 02; Sixth Regiment, \$742, 65; Seventh Regiment, \$2, 954, 87; Eighth Regiment, \$4, 022, 52; Ninth Regiment, \$2, 196, 15; Tenth Regiment, \$1, 889, 73; Eleventh Regiment, \$3, 441, 09; Thirteenth Regiment, \$1, 39, 84; Fourteenth Regiment, \$1, 39, 87; Artillery, First Brigade, \$740, 56; Second Brigade, \$220, 26. This does not include riot compensation, but is only what is actually due the organizations from the State, under the Militia law, for armory rent and such expenses as are provided. The boys will have to wait for their "blood money" until the next Legislature has convened, and take their chances then for an extra appropriation. The bungling manner in which the new Militia law was gotten up and passed the House precluded the possibility of legally paying the troops anything for actual service. It is expected that the law will be revised and amended during the coming winter.

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A HEALTHY CONDITION.

The mortality report of the different military organizations of this city since their inauguration has been very meagre, arguing that the study and practice of tactics is beneficial to health, in the way of exercise. Since the organization of the First Regiment, just four years ago, there has been but one death out of the 600 members, —a private in Company D. who ded from natural causes.

First Regiment, just four years ago, there has been but one death out of the 600 members, a private in Company D, who died from natural causes. The Second Regiment has not been quite so fortunate, having been called upon to render funeral honors to four of its members, as follows: Michael Griffin, private in Company C, died Nov. 17, 1876, from heart disease; Michael Walsh, private in Company G, killed in Singer & Taicott's stone-yard, September, 1877, by stone falling upon him; Wilham Colfar, private in Company G, died October, 1876, of consumption; and John Ryan, private in Company B, died last March, of small-pox.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

In Company D, First Regiment, the following changes have taken place: First-Lieut. Charles D. Larrabee elected Captain, vice Henry D. Field, resigned; Second-Lieut. Gleason elected First-Lieutensant, vice Larrabee, promoted; First-Sergt, Parsons Cooke elected Second-Lieutenant, vice Gleason, promoted.

An election of officers has been called in Company C, Second Regiment, for a First-Lieutenant, vice Lusk, resigned: also in Company F, for a Second-Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, resigned.

A meeting of the members of Company F, Second Regiment, is called for this evening at 8 o'clock at the Armory.

The following officers have been elected by Comond Regiment, is called for this evening at a o'clock at the Armory.

The following officers have been elected by Company C, Sixth Battalion: R. A. Whelan, Captain John L. Whelan, First-Lieutenaut; R. F. Schroeder. Second-Lieutenaut. This is a new company of this organization, but it bids fair to rank with the older companies very soon.

RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES. Second-Lieut. Farmer, of Company D, Fire avairy, has resigned. Also Capt. Frank Schwein

ner Lewis, Company F.

Col. S. B. Sherer, Chief of Cavalry on the Governor's staff, has had his rank raised from Colonel to Brigadier-General. It is perfectly proper that so efficient an officer in so responsible a position should have his rank placed upon a level with that of others holding no more important positions, but it is a question whether it might not have been better to reduce the rank of many of the members of the Governor's division and orizade staffs, which are all amply high, from the Adjutant-General cown. and origane staffs, which are all amply high, from the Adjutant-General cown.

The Second Regiment, the Sixth Battalion, and three companies of the First Regiment, B, C, and K, have deciced to go to St. Louis to drill for the prize in September, transportation having been reduced.

THE PALMER-HOUSE ROB-BERY. THERE WERE NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS YES-

TERDAY the Palmer-House robbery. The prisoner Charles Woodward, as he chooses to call himself still refuses to talk to any extent. Detective Pinkgleaned but little regarding his exploits or his entity. This much, however, is certain: He is of English birth and education, and, being 'crooked" man, is, of course, a very smart one His family reside in New York, and he belongs to the gang of professional "workers" in that city who make a specialty of following and entrapping jewelry salesmen and moneyed men of all description The fact that such a gang exists is well known and was the sole cause of the jewelry houses of New York combining in the Jewelers' Protective Association, which, one year ago last June, employed the Pinkerton detective system to care for them, their agents, and all their property.

The detectives engaged in the case are, or at least ought to be, well satisfied that at least our to be, well satisfied that the better to be, well satisfied that the theoretic that the theft was committed so long ago that he thought it perfectly safe to return to the city.

That erring couple, Dr. Hewitt and Mrs.

That erring couple, Dr. Hewitt and Mrs.

David Hess, from Nora Springs, Ia., were yesterday takes back to low upon the requisition for them brought here by Mrs. Hewitt and placed by her in the hands of Special-Detective James MicCarthy, who is also a Deputy-Sheriff of spirits. He has, however, fully determined upon his course, and take to the course and depression of his sadiess and depression of spirits. was in town as late as yesterday affernoon, but may not be here to-day. Woodward considers himself somewhat of a martyr, and has not yet spoken of his sadness and depression of spirits. He has, however, fully determined apon his course, and if taken into the Police Court to-day as is intended he will waive examination. Then when he comes into the Criminal Court for trial he will throw himself upon the mercy of the Court, and endeavor to get as short a term in the Penitentiary as possible. This course he has determined upon, because of the indisputable proof of his guiltiness. The jewelry recovered was yesterday assorted at Pinkerton's office, and the following inventory was made out: 51 cameo sets; 4 fine cameo earrings; 39 gold hunting-case watches; 33 silver watches; 20 roll-plated guard-chains; 12 gold vest chains; 13 neck-chains; 27 gold guard-chains; 33 neck-chains; 27 gold grard-chains; 33 neck-chains; 33 silver thimbles; 69 neckel chains; 72 vest chains; and 52 silver chains; 17 was then replaced in the original packages, and all, save a tray of watches to be used as evidence, was returned to Mr. Freund at the Palmer House, and was placed for safe-keeping in the vaults. No presents were given thus far. Mr. Kuessner, it is said, will receive a magnificent festimonial of his honesty and integrity, and he certainly deserved in the original packages and integrity, and he certainly deserved in the original package manued the arrest and the recovery of the goods in a manner that does them honor. Mr. Freunds et up the beer for the party when the goods were returned to him, and tie sincerely to be hoped that beer at five cents a glass is not to be dispensed as the proper reward for so large a service as was rendered by the persons concerned in the recovery. That would be highly discouraging to future eminators of Knessner's nonesty.

Jesse Hipple, the Clerk of the Palmer House, called upon the prisoner, and at once identified him as "C. B. White," one of the two suspected men who engaged rooms at the house on th

O'Donovan Rossa in a Hospital.

New York World, Aug., 18.

O'Donovan Rossa is now in one of the private rooms in St. Peter's Hospital, at the corner of Hicks and Congress streets, Brooklyn, under treatment for paralysis of the legs, caused by his leaping from the train which carried him to Toronto when he delivered his lecture there about four months ago. A man named Lavelle got on the train at a small station near Toronto and said to him that there was danger of the Xoung Britons attacking him if he passed through the main station. Lavelle had a carriage waiting for him at the station, and asked him to get off there. O'Donovan agreed, and jumped off the train, which was moving by that time. He was very much jarred, and after his return to this city began to have trouble with his legs. He entered the hospital last Saturday. He is much better now, and can walk a little with the help of crutches. He says that while he was in prison in Chatham, England, a keeper threw him down and jumped on his chest, injuring his back. He thinks that this predisposed him to paralysis. He has resigned the Presidency of the Fenian Brotherhood on account of his bad health.

They Grew and Multiplied.

Detroit Bist.

Think of a father climbing out of bed at daylight, and calling to each of his thirty or more
children to get up, and then assigning them
their several duties for the day! Such a man
was Antoine Louis Descompt Labadie. Old
citizens say that it was not an uncommon thing
for the old French settlers to raise families of
eighteen and twenty children. An old resident
says that Van Avery, who fived on the present
site of the Water-Works, was the father of
twenty-three children, all by one wife.

RELIGIOUS.

A Discourse on "Gilded Vice" by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke.

Rainy Services at the Methodist Camp-Meeting -- Dr. Williamson Preaches on Eternity.

Man's Greatness Considered by the Rev. Dr. Gage-"Meditative Piety," by the Rev. R. De Baptiset.

Lawlessness in Modern Life." the Rev. Thomas Coleman ... " Christ's Teaching," the Rev. J. Stuart Robinson."

GILDED VICE. SERMON BY THE REV. DR. LOCKE. The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke preached yesterlay morning in Grace Episcopal Church, or Wabash avenue, from the text:

But ye say. If aman shall say to his father or mother, it is Corban, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me, he shall be free. Some Pharisees complained to our Lord that certain disciples had sat down to meat without first dioping the tips of their fingers in water. They said nothing about dirty hands or faces. it was simply a ceremony which the disciples chose to disregard. Ceremonies should be observed to some degree. It was as much of a natter of importance in the way of etiquette with those Pharisees then as it was with us of the present day to rise to receive a lady, or to eat with one's fork. The only reason for observing these little

only reason for observing these little ceremonies was because it had been found out that certain acts were agreeable and others disagreeable to our fellows; it was an instance of unselfishness to regard the feelings of others, was frequently shown by these acts of courtesy. Our Savior did not rebuke the reformer or discourage the etiquette of the day when He said to those who came to Him, "Ye are too mindful of the ways of men." He only did this to teach the people that with His sanction evil could be made good.

The Satan of the Middle Ages was a hideous monster, who frightened people into following

The Satan of the Middle Ages was a hideous monster, who frightened people into following him. The Satan of to-day was a smooth-tongued, unctuous fellow, who never frighten d, but sat down and talked with us at our side; reasoned with us; told us that our natures were created weak by our Creator, and our Master would not blame us for a little fall, a few trifing sins. In the best acres sin was called by its right name. weak by our creator, and our states would not blame us for a little fall, a few trifling sins. In the back ages sin was called by its right name, and was severely punished—even unto death. In our days the matter was plated over, the man who robbed a treasury was called a "defaulter," and his steal was called a "discrepancy." If sin could be called by its right name and seen in its right light, there would be less sin. Vice was excused by a great many sympathy-inspiring arguments. A thief excused his action by saying that it was for a starving wife and family that he committed his depredation. People would pass real misery by when by lending their assistance they might prevent crume, and would go to the theatres, to witness upon the boards the imaginary troubles of "Camille," the gided courtesan, acted by persons who were perhaps true to the character of the representation. There was no accounting for the eccentricities of human nature. Vice under one guise was a seductive pleasure; under its right name it was a nideous goblin.

a nideous goblin.

He drew from his discourse the lesson, that the real nature of a vice should not be hidden under any guise not genuine, and the people should never allow an ill-timed, misapplied sentimentality to stand in the way of justice and their moral convictions of right and wrong.

THE CAMP-MEETING.

DR. WILLIAMSON ON "ETERNITY."
The tremendous storm of Saturday night had very visible effect upon matters and things in and around the camp-ground. The old-fashoned, iron-clad Methodist is supposed to be fire and water proof, and doubtless can stand any ordinary shower of either without flinching or dampening his religious fervor, but not a delnge. Sunday morning dawned upon a camp pretty well drowned out, and the outlook for the Sabbath exercises was, to say the least, discouraging. The spirits of the brethren soon, however, rose equal to the occasion, and a pected. The arrivals, both by train from Chicago and Woodstock, and by private conveyances from the surrounding country, were ight compared with the crowd which was rea-sonably anticipated, but helped to swell the number on the ground during the day to about

3,000 people.

The bell was not rung at 6 a. m., to the great relief of many, who, being kept awake by the rain, desired to make up for loss of rest, and the early morning prayer meeting was omitted. The believers' meeting was the first service, held at the Fabernacle at \$330 a. m. It was quite well attended. Elder Boring conducted, and before its close much feeling was manifested, and many were reduced to the melting mood,—the effect, however, of religious fervor, and not of rain. A congregation of some 2,000 people gathered at the Tabernacle at 10:30. The service was presided by the Rey Dr. Williams. sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Williamson, of the Michigan Avenue Church, upon the subject, "Eternity," from the text, Psalm, 90, 2: "From everlasting to everlasting thou

subject, "Eternity," 'From the text, Psalm, 90, 2: "From everlasting to everlasting thou art God."

Eternity! Was ever a word more richly laden with sublime meaning! Surely it is a member of the divine vocabulary, dropped from the central house of God down to our poor world, to push our spirits to the front of elevating conception. Eternity! How the serene glory of the fasteless summer land breaks in sweet melancholy transports upon the soul, through this vast word! How many of us have heard of elevrity from the lips of our parents while yet we hingered in our childhood's homes! Then we have seen our fathers pass into eternity, and dwell there noiselessly from year to year, as we are dashed about in the troubled waters on the snores of time. No one has ever returned to tell us anything of eternity. It must be a very pleasant, or an unalterably fixed, condition, or some one, remembering hearts he has left behind on earth, would come back long enough to tell us just how it is. All who cross the mystic river that suilenly rolls between the shores of time and eternity permanently settle on the plains of immortality. Emigration is all one way. The solitary boatman who is rapidly transporting our race into eternity always rows toward time unladen. This enterprising and yet fearful ferryman never misses a trip, and never sets out from earth for the eternal shore without being loaded to the water's edge. Once centuries intervened while the boat was oscillating, but now it darts backward and forward almost with the velocity of light. I think one reason why no one ever comes back after being carried across is that no one wants to. There are some of God's unruly children who cannot be induced to obey Him, who are locked in dungeons the moment they are landed. Of course these cannot return. God's obedient, saved children, would much rather live in eternity tnan in time, and possibly that is one reason why none of would much ratner live in eternity than in time and possibly that is one reason why none of them ever revisit earth. Every breath of eternal life may be so full of ecstasy of delight

them ever revisit earth. Every breath of eternal life may be so full of ecstasy of delight that no redeemed soul can get its own consent to forego this bliss for a single moment. There is no truth in modern Spiritualism. Just what is going on in eternity no human being on earth knows, or can know.

The text divides eternity into two parts, "from everlasting" and "to everlasting," that is, eternity past and eternity to come. God, in the exalted language of Scripture, "inhabiteth eternity." He emoraces both these parts, and is from everlasting to everlasting. He had no beginning, and He shall have no ending. How God could exist from all eternity no one can explain. The fact, however, that certain dependent realities do now exist,—as ourselves, for example,—and the natural objects with which we are surrounded, each having had a very plain origin, proves that there must be at least, somewhere in the universe, an independent reality from which all others sprung. As a matter of fact, i myself do now exist, and positively I had a beginning a few years ago, and hence it is just as certain that the ultimate source from which I was derived could not have had a beginning, and so is independent or self-existent. One thing cannot be dependent upon another thing forever and ever. There must come at last an infinite reality, whose paternity they all acknowledge. That is God, whose house is immensity and whose age is eternity. So eternity most emphatically belongeth unto God. It is one of His attributes. It is not a mighty substance standing out in the universe by itself, or, rather. Elling immensity longeth unto God. It is one of His attributes. It is not a mighty substance standing out in the universe by itself, or, rather. filling immensity with its presence, but one of the quaitties of the Divine Being. It is one of the few things large enough to say of Deity. God, however, confers practical eternity upon all human beings. We shall, in consequence, live in immortal youth ages after the heavens are no more. We are to

same reason. We start of the forget to thank God for making us parts inty. We have no we possess is a git and archangels are ter. They, too, many termity and see how spirits.

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we do, on the short of time, let us taze into eternity and see how we reality will impress our spirits.

"Eternity is a definition of the control of the con

Eteroitv impresse us most of all with its awful permanence, its icy, remorseless duration. There is nothing that lasts like efernity. Not even God Himself can abreviate it by a single second. Eternity is Jehovah's monument. It outlasts the solidest human pile. The oldest monument erected by the human species, the Great Pyramid, is only the incident of yesterday compared to a monamental eternity. If it was made to crown the lovely land Egypt 400 years before the birth of Abraham and 900 years before the era of Moses, or if, indeed, it is a little more than 4,000 years old to-day, were its foundations laid any nearer the morning twilight of eternity than are those that are being hid in the earth at this nour? Surely not. One hundred times 4,000 years, a mere span in the sweep of the ages, is a period infinitely too short to furrow a wrinkle in the face of eternity, or silver a hair on his royal brow. Athens seems to have been built to rival, if not defy, eternity in permanence. There is no city of present or past time whose ornamental elegance so astonishes and charms as this glorious Queen of Attica. The fortunate traveler still paces its way-worn streets—desolate by contact with the sad and pitiable present—with feelings of profoundest awe, as if he walked "in the shadow of the Immortals." Here Plato speculated; here Socrates gave his lessons in morals, and died for his opinions; here Mittades returned after the splendid victory of Marathon, to rejoice in the homage of his countrymen; here was passed the prophetic youth of Alcibiades: here lived that born commander of men, Pericles; and here Aristides bore for consclence sake the hatred of enemies. It was at Athens, in the height of her splendior, that enthuslastic crowds pressed into her theatres to be moved by the genus of enemies. It was at Athens, in the height of her splendor, that enthusiastic crowds pressed into her theatres to be moved by the genius of Eschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. It was under the bright sky of this classic capital that surging crowds gathered to listen to the flery cloquence of Demosthenes. Here were painted those radient hues that have colored all subsequent philosophy. Here, in a word, burst forth that pure and ample stream of elegant thinking, from whose crystal tides the taste and scholarfrom whose crystal tides the taste and schola ship of every succeeding age have quenched their thirst. Athens determined to outlast eter their thirst. Athens determined to outlast eter-nity in the splendor and permanence of her monumental glories. The Odeon, the temples of the Acropolis, the Propylea, the Parthenon— once considently promised to remain an un-wearying parallel with eternity,—but where are tney all to-day, though the brow of eternity is still damp with the dew of its morning? Time, without waiting for eternity, has wasted Time, without waiting for eternity, has wasted their strength, corroded their beauty, and turned to dust their foundations. Can anything, then, be more impressive to human thought, amid the noble wrecks of time, than

thought, amid the noble wrecks of time, than the sublime permanence of eternity?

Again, we are impressed with the infinite leisure of eternity. Moments, as once known, seem to have expanded into ages. Seconds, minutes, hours, years, and even centuries, define periods of duration altogether too brief for use in an existence of limitless leisure. Nothing there is in a hurry. There is leisure for everything. Here, in time, one can scarcely find time to read a book learn a song, or study a everything. Here, in time, one can scarcely find time to read a book, learn a song, or study a poem. Michael Angelo and Raphael may paint and chisel for immortality, but no one has leis-ure to appreciate them. Mozart and Beethoven may prepare to charin a world, but who can spare a moment to yield to their enchantment! Homer and Shakspeare may gather into the storehouses of Grecian and Saxon speech the thought of mankind, but no one has time to submit to the martial bassion of Homer nor to submit to the martial passion of Homer nor to Shakspeare's summary of universal human thought. People that are good for anything in

ought.
We also should remember that eternity, as We also should remember that eternity, as a condition, is divisible in two parts. For every now there must be a lower, for every before there there must be a lower, for every before there must be an after. So that for every state or condition we may be in, an opposite is possible. For actual joy, there is possible sorrow; for misery, bitss: and for sickness, health. So that for an eternity of gladness there must be one of weeping, for an eternity of joy there must be one of tears, and for an eternity of holiness there must be one of sin. God cannot let the human will stay free and have this otherwise. Men choose the moral character they prefer, for Men choose the moral character they prefer, for

Men choose the moral character they prefer, for time and also for eternity.

Eternity, then, being one of the few royal facts in the outlook of our souls, lying as a shoreless reality just ahead of us. the question of the passing hour is. How shall we spend it? The object of human life, in this brief world, is not to trifle away simply in making money, a reputation, or friendships, but to afford mankind God's idea of an opportunity to choose a blissful eternity, Human probation is God's benevolent arrangement to give all men a charge to make sure of Human probation is God's benevolent arrangement to give all men a chance to make sure of a happy destiny. Time has no independent meaning. Eternity is required to invest time with an adequate explanation. Time, without eternity, is a prelude without a song, a flush of twilight without a bursting morning, an alphabet without a language, a breath of fragrance without the flower, or a daring solitary pioneer without the succeeding cyrilization. Time is a herald, appearing unannounced, and tarrying only long enough to publish the speedy advent of eternity, or time is a sample of eternity small enough to be examined and understood by finite minds. Or, time is merely the short and narrow isthmus connecting the human spirit on earth

of eternity, or time is a sample of eternity small enough to be examined and understood by finite minds. Or, time is merely the short and narrow isthmus connecting the human spirit on earth with the limitless expanse of eternity.

How, then, may we make sure of a glorious eternity? Our Lord Jesus Christ came into our world on purpose to tell us. The Gospel of the Son of God is Heaven's way of telling us just how to reach and enjoy a radient eternity. Its character will be determined by our present choices. The benevolence of God says to the sovereignty of our freedom, Make your own selection of the evernity, you each prefer, and My omnipotence will hold you to the bargain. If a man surrender to Jesus Christ as at once his atoning priest and sovereign ruler, in that supreme capitulation he is rewarded with the assurance of a blessed eternity. And where are we bound to spend it? Shall it be on the fragrant banks of the river "clear as crystal," and near the glory of the shming throne? Are we now walking with God in eternity, twilight of personal gospel experience? Then the splendor of our existence with Him forever shall exceed the radiance of the eternal noon.

The children's meeting was called at half-past 1 o'clock, and the Tabernacle was nearly filled. Mrs. Philo Pearsons, of Evanston; the Rev. J. R. Ford and Mr. R. Wiley, of Crystal Lake, made addresses. Master Eddie Webb, the boy orator of Chicago, 9 years of age, recited "The Little Sparrow" very accoptably.

The Rev. Dr. McChesney, of Park Avenue Church, preached in the Tabernacle at 3 o'clock. Subject, "The Prodigal Son," text, Luke, xv., 24. The service closed by singing, "I am praying for you;" sung as a soio and chorus.

The Swedes had service at their chapel for the first time Saturday. They are just beginning to come on the ground, and by next Tuesday it is expected that severa hundred will be present. A Young People's N etting was held at the Park Ridge tent at 6 o lock, and an interest manifested which was 'ry gratifying to all. Among the arrivals

MAN'S GREAT TESS.

MAN'S GREA ESS.
SERMON BY THE REV. GAGE.

The Rev. W. L. Gage, of artford, Conn., on the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corne. Rush and Superior streets, taking for his or at Isaiah xxviii., 20: "For the bed is short, than that a man can stretch himself on it, an he covering narrower than that a man can stretch himself or it, an he covering narrower than that a man can stretch himself or it, an he covering narrower than that a man can stretch himself or it, and he covering narrower than that a man can stretch himself with the language of the terminght, said the reverend gentleman, be called the vehicle of truth, implying that many was greater than the world he lived in; that turns as something in

him greater than his surroundings. And yet many men would declare that the world and its attractions, its pleasures, contented them, and that there was nothing more to be desired. How was it, then, that man was so subdued and forgot his glorious capabilities, his superiority to the world and the things it contained. Was it true that he was too large for his conditions, or could the world meet and satisfy all the wants of the soul? Habit and association made the imprisoned bird willing to remain in his cage, as habit and association made men cling to their wonted places in life. The New Hampshire farmer, attached to his rugged rocks, knew nothing of the vast and teeming prairies of the West. So, in spiritual conditions, the hands of our race were tied by the sins of our fathers, and it was not until men could see the open Heaven, the home of God, that they knew anything of a desire to fly away from earth to Him. There were germs of possibility in men not binted at in their common judgments. The more a man advanced in knowledge, the less contented he became with the world; and the more of a brute a man was, the more satisfied he became with things as they were. God had given man intelligence, and the faculty to improve himself, that he might have a stimulus in He, and that he should not rest contented with the world. Searching in any department of knowledge left a man more dissatisfied than before. Life consisted in learning the lesson that we were to go through the years trying all the resources of happiness, and discarding one after another as wholly unreasonable. Pleasure was fleeting, wealth had no power to completely satisfy, and there was not in all the world wealth enough to content the soul, which must have an object it could love and reverence. That object could not be a thing. It must be a person. There was no human being it could rest upon, and, dissatisfied and discontented, with the would, its found in Jesus scope for its illimitable trust, and discovered that even this toilful pilgrimage of time cou

MEDITATIVE PIETY: SERMON BY THE REV. R. DE BAPTISTE. The Rev. R. De baptiste preached at Olivet

Church last evening to a large audience. He took the following text:

I thought on my ways, and turned my feet to hy testimonies. —Psaims, cxix., 59.

Piety, the speaker said, was not of spontaneous growth, but had to be cultivated. Whatever tended to the promotion of piety was worthy everybody's consideration, and should be diligently sought in the development of our ives and character. Whithout holiness no one could see God; and without piety, holiness was unattainable. To obtain the hignest aim of holiness we needed other than simply the awakening of a desire for a better

simply the awakening of a desire for a better life. The lives of good men were examples to us, and furnished muen toward attaining that higher standard of life—devout Christian piety. The Word of God furnished many very profitable lessons, and indeed it seemed that He had preserved in His sacred record the rich experiences of his falthful ones for the education and benefit of succeeding generations. The life of the Psalmist, or his experience as expressed in the text, was one of the many mines of wealth given us in living letters. The Psalmist's thoughtfulness and meditation conduced to his piety. Meditation had been an incentive to the correcting of the errors and imperfections of his life, which was called "my ways" in the text. Man's ways were full of the imperfections of his nature, and reflection analyzed the good and the evil, and meditation gave him knowledge, and prompted him to seplife. The lives of good men were examples to gave him knowledge, and prompted him to sep-arate the two. Thus was the seed of piety arate the two. Thus was the seed of piety sown, and cultivation was necessary and incidental to the growth of holiness. Reflection was one of the ultivating means, in that it enabled us to discover the errors in our lives, and at the same time directed us to abandon them and cleave to the teachings of Christ instead. In Christ's teachings we had the sure and inspired rule of life, which pointed out to us with unvarying precision the true way to holiness. The speaker concluded by urging upon his hearers the importance of the lesson taught in the text, and the necessity of picty as a means to attaining a higher and better life.

LAWLESSNESS OF SOCIETY.

SERMON BY THE REV. THOMAS K. COLEMAN. The Rev. Thomas K. Coleman preached yes-terday morning at St. John's Episcopal Church, his discourse, which constituted the first lesson, being based on the narrative of the rebellion of It opened by a comparison of our social and

graphic communication, the tearing speed of the train, and the impetuous zeal for novelty; votion, and an indifference to parents or teachers. Legislative and executive officers follow a vicious public sentiment, and a man can now ardly be called a law unto himself.

The quotation from the catechism on relative duties was called an insult to our civilization, and itself an exhumation of antiquated stupidity. The speaker then attempted to prove that no class was an exception to this general law-lessness. It was but the reproduction of the cry of /Korah in our social and religious life. The present lawlessness of society was now as when Korah affirmed; the Church was intolerant and exclusive, and true Christianity was communal and democratic; all the congregation are clergy. It is an ancient and influential weapon. Then and now when men plead for a liberty it is but another name for anarchy. The reverend gentleman then discussed the license and the limit of orivate judgment and of conscience. His conclusion was that each of them governed the individual only, but by assent to the principles and rules of a society the individual passed himself over to that juristion, and it was paramount over judgment and conscience. For then the rule of the society, is paramount, and becomes the law that must govern the individual. The rule in theory becomes discipline in practice, and unless the man is refractory and insurgent it will end in cheerful submission to authority; or, in separation from the body. Then suppose the and itself an exhumation of antiquated stupidithe man is refractory and insurgent it will end in cheerful submission to authority; or, in separation from the body. Then suppose the member becomes the minister, the obligation grows of greater significance. The officer must neither evade nor decline the trust. Does he teach! It must not be his opinions, because he sincerely believes them, but because he is the voice of his Church teaching their precepts, the exponent and the example, "always so to minister the doctrine and sacraments and the discipline of Christ as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church hath received the same"; and according to the canons of this Church "to teach the people committed to his care and charge with all diligence to keep and observe the same."

care and charge with all diligence to keep and observe the same."

He must be the Church teaching and obeying, and less than that is treachery to his office. faisehood to his trust, and perjury to his vow, Of course, he dare not teach contrary to his conscience, but yet the law of his ministry is the voice of his Church.

The details of the mutiny of Korah were then examined, and its complications with political and religious interests; the adroitness of Korah in eulisting popular sympathy, and inveighing classes and inverests in the schism, and the public position of influential persons that espoused his secession. is secession.
Then, as now, the frank and generous joined

lie position of influential persons that espoused his secession.

Then, as now, the frank and generous joined Korah from impulse; and the mean, and cowardly, and worthless, that had busily incited men to join the "Caurch of Korah," had skulked behind, and might have had the effrontery to give "reasons." for tarrying with Moses and Aaron. Lawlessness was the epidemic that spread for a season. But an awful destiny awaited them. The leaders closed their day in ignominy, the party was short-lived, and not a trace remained to tell of such an insubordinate faction. This is the history of all sects and parties, of the schisms and the heresies of the ages. They arose and flourished; enrolled scholars and statesmen; were patronized by Kings and Emperors; ebsnared men of learning, and divines of the Church as Jerome and Augustine, as Eusebeus and Origen. Their affected plety won the masses to their cause. Where are they now? The Novatinus, Arians, and Donatists, and Montanits, and Sabellians, sects that outranked in numbers the Church of Christ. To-day they are in oblivion, their chamoions unknown, and no vestige of their literature has survived their wreck. To-day the Church of Christ stands firm as adamant, and of resplendent glory,—a triumphant conqueror that never made a compromise.

Mr. Coleman then referred to two groups of psalms written by the sons of Koran that he said were unequaled in the whole book for loyalty and fidelity to the Church of God. He applied it to the large number that are Bishops and clergy in the Church who came from other religious bodies, and that he asserted were as loyal to the Church as the truest children she had. An incident in the life of the ancestors of Washington when at Brighton, England, was given of a sound reaction from religious insurrection by Moses was the conclusion of the discourse. It was said that while Korah was very liberal in his views of the ministry of Aaron, that the valid uninistry did not "unchurch" Korah and his party, but the reason was given that it was

SERMON BY THE REV. J. STUART ROBINSON. The Rev. J. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Kv., occupied the pulpit of the Third Presby terian Church, yesterday. He is a pleasant vanced in years. He will preach in the same

pulpit next Sunday.

He took as the basis for his discourse yesterterday forenoon the following passages from the New Testament:

the New Testament:

The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath annointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised.—Luke, vi., 18.

Then Jesus answering said unro them, Go your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame waik, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the Gospel is preached.—Ibid, vii., 22.

At that time Jesus answered and said. I thank Thee, O Father, Lord of neaven and earth, because Thou hast hid these things from the was and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes.—Matthew, zi., 25.

Mr. Robinson said the text presented one gen-

Mr. Robinson said the text presented one gen-Mr. Robinson said the text presented one general proposition,—that the Gospel was not intended for the poor in the financial sense, but for the meek and humble—those who were conscious of the needs of their souls. Then he proceeded to illustrate his point at some length by speaking of the subject matter of Christ's teachings, His style of teaching, and the method he employed. The speaker said that the Savior used the simple facts in His teachings, and made them plain to the illiterate as well as the literate. He did not stop to argue, but assumed that salvatien was a the illiterate as well as the literate. He did not stop to argue, but assumed that salvatien was a fixed fact, and taught accordingly. Christ's style of teaching was treated in a logical and clear manner, and aptly illustrated. The Savior's method of teaching the Gospel was shown in the mincles performed and the parables related, and Mr. Robinson quoted several instances where Christ had wrought wonderful cures, and showed the effect it had in His great work.

ELSEWHERE.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 18.—Bishop Chalard, the new Bishop of the Diocese of Vincennes, arrived in this city last evening, and was escorted to his lics. Welcome addresses were made by his Ex-cellency Gov. Williams, Mayor Cavern, the Rt. Rev. Father Besson, and others. To-day special services were held in all the Catholic churches, after which all the Catholic societies joined in a street parade.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Tenth Chau-

FARPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Tenth Chautauqua Assembly Sunday-school was held at 9 o'clock this morning, President George P. Hayes, of Washington and Jefferson University, pastor; the Rev. J. S. Ostrander, Superintendent; and George H. Babcock, Secretary. Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-four persons were present. At 11 the Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., of New York, preached from the ninth verse of the fifth chapter of Revelation. An announcement was made by Dr. Vincent that subscriptions would be received for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers in the Southern States.

ern States.
At 2 o'clock Frank Beard gave a Bible read-Young people's and missionary meetings were held at 4 and 8. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. H. Perrine, D. D., of Michigan.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Veterinary Hygiene: LI. Earth and Swam Miasmata—Their Effect upon Animal Or ganisms—Epizootic Diseases of Swine, From Our Own Correspondent.

emanate from the surface of the earth every where where organic substances, in contact with air and moisture, are decomposing and putrefying. Consequently such emanations take place a disregard for antiqui ty, a scorn for authority; especially in swamps, slougns, marshes, bogs, contempt for age or station; an elimination of sand in all such low or level localities in which a instance—is underlying a loose and porons topsuch localities the rain-water cannot escape into the ground, stagnates in the loose top-soil, and dissolves and permeates a great many organic substances. The latter, on account of the loose and porous condition of the surface of the ground, are accessible to the influence of the atmospheric air, and the soil itself, being usually dark-colored or black, absorbs a great amount of heat; consequently, all the con-ditions necessary or essential to de-

composition and putrefaction are abund-antly provided. New-broken ground (prairie), especially, frequently develops noxious effluvia, especially, frequently develops noxious effluvia, or miasmata, because the breaking or plowing has loosened the formerly-compact top-soil sufficiently to bring atmospheric air and moisture in contact with its organic constituents. A distinction may be made between the miasmata emanating from ground or soil, rich in organic substance, and loose and porons enough to absorb sufficient air and water to effect a rapid decomposition (earth-miasmata), and the effluvia arising from swamps, bogs, marshes, sloughs, etc., or from low ground with a rank vegetation, saturated, and periodically covered, with stagnant water (swamp miasmata). The differences in the conditions under which, and in the materials of which, these miasmata are produced, but especially the physical and chemical outed, but especially the physical and chemical condition of the soil, the origin and nature of the decomposing or putrefying substances, the temperature of the atmosphere, the moreor less liberal supply of air and warmth,—a very active factor in generating earth-miasmata,—the temperature of the atmosphere, the more or less liberal supply of air and warmth,—a very active factor in generating earth-minsmata,—the scarcity or abundance of stagnant water,—a great abundance, excluding to a certain extent the influence of air-and warmth, constitutes frequently an essential factor in the production of swamp-effluvia,—seem to cause the specific differences which are existing between the various miasmata, and observed not only in their effect upon animal organisms, but manifested also by the specific (musty, moldy, marshy, or swampy, etc.) odors of certain (awamp) effluvia which are absent, or at least not perceived, in other miasmatic emanations. Still, the real nature of those differences is but little known.

Noxious effluvia remain usually confined to the immediate neighborhood of those places in which they have been produced, but, under favorable circumstances, may be carried off quite a cistance, by winds, etc.

Their reference are observed as to the effect of the various earth- and swamp-miasmata upon animal organisms. Some of them act very suddenly, cause extremely acute disease, effect

Great differences are observed as to the effect of the various earth- and swamp-miasmata upon animal organisms. Some of them act very suddenly, cause extremely acute diseases, effect sudden changes in the composition of the blood, or cause poisoning and decomposition,—anthrax-diseases and typhus. Others act gradually, or have a comparatively slow effect, cause chronic and caenectic diseases,—such as rot, chiorosis, dropsical conditions, etc.,—and undermine the constitution. Alt, however, agree in effecting serious changes in the composition of the blood,—cause blood-diseases. Differences are manifested also concerning their action upon different animals. As a general rule, sheep suffer sooner and more seriously than horses, horses more than cattle, and cattle more than swine. Still, there are exceptions. Some miasmata seem to affect only, or at least principally, a certain class of animals, or only a certain species,—hogs, for instance,—and have but very little or no influence whatever upon others. Besides that, young animals, as a general rule, suffer sooner and more severely than fully matured or older oues. Further, all noxious effluvia, without exceptions, are much more daugerous in the evening, night, and cool mornings following a hot and sultry day, than in the day-time. They are more effective in a stagoant atmosphere than in an atmosphere moved by wieds; and cause more damage—probably because more fully developed—in the latter part of the summer and in the fall than at any other season of the year. They are most dangerons to young animals driven out to a miasmatic pasture early in the morning, before the dew has disappeared from the grass, because at that time the miasmatic principle, whatever its nature may be, not only hovers close to the ground and is inhaled, but is also contained in the dew and is consumed with the herbare of the pasture. That food and water, besides being frequently the vehicle or bearer of the miasma, is also otherwise, as to quality and quantity, of considerable importance in in

morning. has a tendency to weaken the effect of the miasmatic principle.

As the most dangerous must be considered those effluvia that emanate from drying swamps, marshes, or bogs, or, after an inundation, from ground exceeding rich in organic substances. Such effluvia, especially during the latter part of summer, cause frequently acute blood-diseases of a very malignant canacter, anthrax and typhus. Effluvia emanating under usual conditions from swamps pagially covered with water, or from other low and wet blaces, are less dangerous and are usually productive.

with water, or from other low and wet blaces, are less dangerous and are assually productive only of chronic and cachectic diseases.

Swamps, bogs, sloughs, pools of stagnant water, and low and wet places in general, besides producing miasmatic effluyis, become dangerous to the health of domesticaged animals also, by affording the means of development for a great many entozoa (intestinal worms) and other animal parasites; but of these afterward.

EPIZOOTIC DISEASES OF SWINE.

LINDEN, lowa Co., Wis., Aug. 5.— "VETERINABIAN": I have had a great deal of trouble lately with my hogs. I presume it is hog-cholera. They are taken first with scouring and staggering, with great weakness and general deolity, bleeding at the nose, and swelling of their cars, until the skin bursts open and the blood runs out of both ears. Sometimes their eyes will swell and close up: they will not eat or drink; and, in the course of two or three days, are dead. I have been feeding them on soaked oats all summer, besides running in a clover-field. They are the P-land-China breed, Can you tell me what I can do for them? If so, answer in The Tribune, and oblize yours, etc.,

Anner.—A Commission has been appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture in Washington for the purpose of investigating those diseases called "hog-choiera," and is now in the field. As the researches may develop some new facts leading to a better knowledge of the enemy we wish to conquer, I am not prepared just now to prescribe for your hogs, but will say this much: 1. Beware of all those charlatans who speculate upon your purps. to prescribe for your hogs, but will say this much: 1. Beware of all those charlatans who speculate upon your purse, and try to sell you an "infalitole," a "specific," or any other "sure cure" for "hog-cholera," because such specific remedies do not exist; they are an impossibility, and the fellows who sell them are swindlers. Give them all a wide berth. 2. Separate your healthy hogs from the sick ones, and put them in a dry and clean pen, under cover of a roof, if possible, on high and dry ground, and feed them with good, sound food, and clean pater, sximmed milk, or buttermilk. 3. Keep not more than five or six in one and the same sty or other, to let your hogs and pigs go out into the field, keep them, at any rate, shut up till the dew has disappeared from the grass.

Chean Burials in Connect

Cheap Burials in Connecticut.

We have seen it stated that the town of Somers takes upon itself the responsibility of all burials within its limits, without regard to the circumstances of the person to be buried. Rich and poor, high and low are treated alike in the matter, and for \$4, sexion, hearse, and grave are supplied to all alike; so that for twenty years or more every burial in the town has been performed by the town at that dost to those able to pay.

GRIFFIN-Aug. 18, Sarah Griffin, beloved daughter of James and Mary Griffin, aged 7 years and 10 months Funeral Monday, Aug. 19, at 11 o'clock, from resi-dence of parents. 571 West Kinite-st., by earlrages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend. daughter of Joseph P. and Elien T. McCracken, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Funeral Monday, Aug. 18, from residence of parenta, 70 week Frie-xt, at 12 o'clock, by carriages to Carrows Friends of the family invited to attent.

CASHART — At Wankegan, Ill., Aug. 18, 1878. Archie, youngest son of, Lucinda A. and the late Renard L. Carbart, aged 5 years.

Funeral Tuesday moruling, Aug. 20.

BRADLEY—At 8 o'clock Sabbath morning, Aug. 18, Bryson Delavan, infant son of William Harrison and Mary C. Bradley, aged 2 months.

DUTHIE—At Roschill, Sunday marning at 8 o'clock.

Mary C. Bradlev, aged 2 months.

DUTHIR—At Rosehil, Sanday marning at \$0'clock, William Duthie, aged 38 years.

Foneral from his residence Monday, the 19th, at 3 yelock p. m.

FERRIS—The funeral of Edwin F. Ferris will take slace Monday, Aug. 19, at 12 m., at Fire insurance 'atrol Company No. 2 House. Those wishing to go the sarriages can, and those wishing to go can take cars rovided for at Clark and Division-sta., to Graceiand. (Il are invited to attend.

l are invited to attend.

CONNOLLY—At his residence, corner of Pourteenth
d State-sts.. P. F. Connolly.

Notice of fungral hereafter. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR POSI-tions as Principals of Grammar Schools and as as-sistants in the High Schools of the city will be held at the office of the Board of Education, No. 83 Fifth-ev., Friday, Aug. 23, commencing punctually at 9a m. A SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION OF CAR-didates for admission to the High Schools of the city will be held at the Xormal School Building, Mer-roe-st, east of Halsted, on Thursday, commencing at 9 a.m.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

OPENING TRADE SALE DRY GOODS. 1878. FALL SEASON. 1878

Tuesday, Aug. 20, 9:30 a. m. Very Desirable Lines of Goods particularly adapted to the early wants of both Country and City Trade.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers

Great Catalogue Auction Sale

OF **Boots, Shoes & Slippers**

On Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 9:30 a. m. An unusual full and complete line will be offered, mong which will be found

M. L. Keith's Alex. and Cong., The Chicago Shoe Co.'s Goods in Goat, Kid, Grain, and Calf, And the M. F. Prouty & Co.'s Sucher Boots, ALL FULLY WARRANTED.

A large and choice line of NEW YORK MADE WOMEN'S AND MEN'S FINE SHOES. The celebrated Hand-made BUFFALO CALF BOOT, as well as choice lines of PHILADELPHIA and NEW ENGLAND Custom-made Goods. As is our invariable custom, EVERY SAMPLE CASE WILL BE SOLD, as well as a large line of Duplicates.

Catalogues and Goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.,

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S TRADE SALE.

Dry Goods, &c.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 9:50 o'clock, at our stores
173 & 175 Randolph-8.
A BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Chattel Mortgage Sale-Entire Furniture

of a First-class Dwelling.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24. at 9:30 o'clock a.m., at our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-91.

A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

For Tuesday's Sale, Ang. 20, at 9:30 a. m.,
We have large Special Sale of

NEW FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Pirst-class Manéractures, Easy Chairs, Lounges, dec., Carpets, and General Household Goods.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

Opening Auction Trade Sales.

Tuesday, Aug. 20. BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS
Wednesday, Jug. 21.
Thursday, Aug. 22.
BOOTS AND SHOES
Friday, Aug. 23.
CHAS. E. BADDIN & CO. By M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS
TUESDAY, AUG. 20,
We will offer a prime assortment, adapted to the want
of the trade. Sale to commence as 12:30 of clock.
M. M. SANDERS & CO., Auctions

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Choice Woole TUMN AND are now in.

Trousers, - \$1 Overcoats, - 8

Prices Very Standard the

ELY & CO. 163 & 165 Wabash-a WANT

A Thoroughly Comp Jewelry Sal Acquainted with the Trade. Must be an a man, and neat stock young man to look up correspond. Both mu of references. Addres

Genuine Ma In ample stock. O

22 Lake-st., SECRETARY'S

CHAPMAN, GRI

DIVIDEND.—A cash dividend of percent on the Froferred and Company has been this day deel office of Measrs, Jesus, Paton et New York, September 4, 1878.
The Transfer Books will be elected and reopened Sept 5, 1878.
Signed, W. M. LAB

The Chicago T Progres ders of Mortgages, and desired will be builter. W. K. 1

MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Fine spectacles suited to all si spies. Opera and Field Glass series Barometers. &c.

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TO RE Store and basement 38 LaSalle-st and fourth floors of 38 and 40 L 40365; good light and elevator; we cantile or manufacturing business, any part. WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribut FINANCIA

LAZARUS SIL

EDUCATION JENNINGS SEMINARY.

See full advertisement in next Stribune.

LEGAL. UNITED STATES OF AMERICAL COURT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

and John W. Brooks vs. The Chic company, and also Charles I. Weld, and C. J. Morrill, on their Yeld, and the latter on the learn Yeld and the latter on the learn Yeld and the latter on the learn Yeld as such Master, at the hour and the latter of Wednesday, the learn at the latter of Wednesday, the latter of Wednesday, the latter of Wednesday, the latter of Wednesday, the latter of Cockey Will sell, as directed in said deep water of the latter of the la